YOU CAN GET

10 Years' Old P & O Whisky

EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,047—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd Sept.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	29th „
M.L. PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	20th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th „
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	24th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
HABSBURG		4,016	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 326.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060.	„ 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	P. Craglietto	5,159	25th Sep. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 18, Sept., 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,249	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about the 19th September, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseh.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at LIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons on the 25th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 20th September, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd October.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND SEYCHELLES.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 9th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th September, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Oct.
„ DOC. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Oct.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd „	325	500	525	550	600
3rd „	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 15th Oct., 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silvor Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men,

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.
BOTTLED EXPRESSLY FOR
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
and Guaranteed as to
QUALITY AND CONDITION.

		Special Cash Rates. Rs.	as.	Ordinary Rates. Rs.	as.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old	Per Doz.	77	0	86	0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	6	8	7	4
Do. do. do.	per pint.	3	4	3	10
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	47	0	52	8
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit	„ „	40	0	44	8
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	„ „	34	0	38	0
CHEAP BRANDY, bottled in France for Treacher & Co.	„ „	24	0	27	0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.
THOU IN OIL.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.
FRENCH SAUCES.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.

MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
ASPARAGUS POINTES.
TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
COCKS COMBS.
GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut	Rs. 2-8	Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch	Rs. 1-0	Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD

indicated by Skin eruptions, Liver attacks and other symptoms, are easily eradicated, entirely without risk or inconvenience by the use of

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF SARSAPARILLA

which are the finest preparations of this drug to be obtained in India.

Prepared in the COMPANY'S LABORATORY from the finest materials and by modern methods, these medicines are always

FRESH, PURE, FLUID, BRIGHT and SWEET. Consumers of the drug are well aware that imported preparations are frequently quite out of condition when offered for sale.

KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-4, 3-8 and 6-8, Per bottle.

KEMP'S IODISED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-4, 4-0 and 7-8, Per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

THOUSANDS OF LIVES SAVED.

NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.

The Antidote for Ague, Malaria, Influenza and Plague. A speedy and certain remedy for all kinds of Fevers.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at PANCHGANI.
The Property known as CASTLECOOKE,

COMPRISING a large furnished pucca built House, out houses, Coach house, Stables, a good Well, Lawn tennis Court and about six acres of land, beautifully situated facing the valley of the Wai.

The climate is a most perfect one for children and invalids. The property is for sale as owner is in England.

Price 25,000, offers considered.—Apply

S. A. COOKE,
C. I. Horse,
Great Western Hotel, Bombay,

J. GHOSE AND SONS.

BOOK COLLECTORS OF CALCUTTA,
Temporary Address : Indore Residency, B.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

1. RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED, with all the Papers on the case and the Impeachment of Colonel C. Ovans, Rs. 3-8-0.
2. MY THOUGHTS : Religious, Social and Moral. In seven languages. Under the patronage of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, G.C.I.E. Free Distribution.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY, Rs. 2-12-0.

FOR SALE.

1. SIR MUTAQHARIN ; or, View of Modern Times, being an History of India from 1118 to 1195 of the Hidjrah (1781-82 A.D.), containing the reigns of the last seven Emperors of Hindustan ; and in particular, an account of the English wars in Bengal, the rise and fall of Saradj-ed-Dowlah and Shudjah-ed-Dowlah, to which is added a critical examination of the English Government in these Countries from the PERSIAN of Said, Gholam Hoosein Khan, 3 stout volumes 4to calf VERY SCARCE, PRIVATELY PRINTED, CALCUTTA, 1789.
2. LORD'S DISCOVERY OF THE SECT OF THE BANIANS AND THE RELIGION OF THE PARSEES. Wherein is shewn the superstitious ceremonies used amongst them. More especially their Idolatrous Worship of Fire. Cr. size Edition, 1630, Price on application.
   VERY SCARCE.
3. TOD'S TRAVELS in Western India, embracing a visit to the Sacred Mount of the Jains and the most celebrated Shrines of Hindu Faith between Rajpootana and the Indus, Royal 4to, PLATES, CLOTH, VERY SCARCE, 1839.
   This work is infinitaly rarer than the "Rajasthan" by the same author.
4. COLLECTION of 45 tracts relating to Indian Antiquities, Inscriptions, &c., by J. Stevenson, J. D. Cunningham, Rajandralala Mitra, and others, 8vo. unbound, 1837-88.
5. EDWARD MOOR'S HINDU PANTHEON, with 105 Steel Plates, 4to calf, 1810. VERY SCARCE.
6. HAMILTON'S TRANSLATION of the Hedaya or commentary on Mussalman Laws, 4 vols, new, half calf 1791.

All communications to be addressed to the FIRM.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A PRINCIPAL, for the Gujerat College, from January next, must be Public School man with 1st or 2nd Class Honors in Classics or Moral Sciences at Oxford or Cambridge and have had 3 years' experience in teaching. Athletic proficiency desirable, Cricket preferred, age between 25 and 30 years.

Salary Rs. 600 to Rs. 800, house free.

For particulars apply to the Collector and President, Gujerat College Board, Ahmedabad.

M. C. GIBB,
Collector and President,
Gujerat College Board, Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad, 12th September, 1900.

READ THIS!

READ THIS!!

THREE PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105,

Will be given away this month to

NEW SUBSCRIBERS only.

1st Prize, Rs. 60 ; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30 ; 3rd Prize, Rs. 15.

BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS :—

1. M*S*O*.
2. B*R*I*.
3. C*P*N*A*E*.
4. L*V*R*O*L.
5. *O*D*N.
6. M*R*E*L*E*.

CONDITIONS :

FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six principal towns in Europe. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Rs. 2-8, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit-Bits." (otherwise no notice will be taken), enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Tit-Bits" Office, 180, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta. Please quote number of money order to avoid confusion.

The one that will fill in the whole six puzzle words correctly will get Rs. 60 ; five, Rs. 30 ; and four, Rs. 15 ; no Prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prizes will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving every one the same chance.

Intending subscribers during this month will not only get their paper for six months, but will have besides the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the I. T.

Intending subscribers should send in their Competitions to reach us not later than Saturday, the 15th of September, 190

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	[illegible]
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR" CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS

LIMITED,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "SYDNEY," from MARSEILLES, &c., are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 6. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 18th September, 1900.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S "CLIO," arrived from MIDDLESBROUGH AND HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our counter signature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the PRINCES DOCK.

The Steamer's SURVEYOR, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to Survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing Sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th September, 1900.

"BULLOCKS"! "BULLOCKS"!!

BULLOCKS in large numbers of best Malwa breed in good condition and fit for immediate work for cultivation. For terms apply to

FARAMROZ K. PATELL,
Mhow, C. I.

THE POONA HORSE SHOW

WILL be held at WANOWRIE on the 27th and 28th SEPTEMBER, 1900. Prospectus can be had on application to

HON. SECRETARY,
Poona Horse Show.

5, Staveley Road, Poona.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 percent per annum is declared for the half year ending 30th June 1900 and is payable on and after the 3rd day of October 1900, at the Registered Office No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, to those Share-holders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 18th day of September, 1900, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th September to 2nd October, 1900, both days inclusive.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary & Manager, ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.
Bombay, 18th September, 1900.

THE SURAT CITY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of September, 1900, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1 To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1900.
2 To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3 To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
4 To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
5 To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th day of September to the 27th day of September, 1900, both days inclusive

By Order of the Board,
NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 8th September, 1900.

THE WESTREN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY,

No. 57, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY CLUB.

A SCHOOL of TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND has been OPENED by the above Company, which provides unequalled facilities to Students for rapidly acquiring a thoroughly practical knowledge within three months. Special arrangements have been made to give INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTIONS at any time during the course of the day, to the Pupils' entire SATISFACTION. CERTIFICATES of Proficiency are guaranteed and Students are recommended for EMPLOYMENT.

COPYING WORK of all kinds done on Special Terms.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
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Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

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"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
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And all the present leading Indian Brands

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

Are now unpacking their new season's goods consisting of

TAPESTRIES, CRETONNES AND MUSLINS.
Pongee SILKS in ART SHADES,
A Speciality.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR PRESENTATION.—Silver mounted PHOTO FRAMES. English-made, Solid Sterling Silver Mounts in Artistic Chased and open work designs, a dozen paterns to choose from. Cabinet size, Rs. 15 to 25. Carte de Visite, Rs. 8 to 12.—MARCKS AND CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SMART WASHING TIES for BOWS, SIX for Rs. 2-8, a new Stock just landed. Excellent Value. Special for Monsoon wear. New and Select Patterns.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower).

MATHERAN-GRANVILLE HOTEL is a first class European Hotel, occupying the highest, the coolest and central position. RE-OPENS about the 1st of October.

LOVELY ORANGE PEKOE TEAS.—Our this Season Spring Crop Orange Pekoe Teas, are unsurpassable both in quality and flavour. Prices in 1 lb. Tins; Flowery Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, Extra Fine Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, and unassorted Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-2 per lb. Two Annas less per lb. for large purchases.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Agents, The Bombay Tea Association, Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PRESIDENCY vs. PARSEES.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have protographed, with their new Special Instantaneous apparatus, several highly interesting sights of this grand match, which are exhibited in their ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, Fort, Bombay. Inspection cordially invited.

ELECTROPLATE RESTORED, REPAIRS, Silver and Gold-plating of the highest class, carried out by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medow Street, Bombay.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay and Madras.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

RECEIVED Gold, Silver and Metal Keyless Lever Watches by John Barrell, Rs. 200 to Rs. 16.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. [illegible] to the Mofussil, postage extra.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

W. M. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. [illegible] Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

EK-DAM RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithograph [illegible] orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

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WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

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(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE:
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE.

ORIGINAL AND

COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendan Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY
CHOLERA,

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

DR. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, state "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorat the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of

EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER—*

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London. W. C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
Acting Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
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MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— ,, 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent, per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

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ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.

PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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Agent.

47. Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep inthe Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers, Gold, Silver, etc.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli.* Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 2 p.m., the following:—

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Alibhai Hyderbhai—

2 cases chloride of gold.
1 case moulding, ex. s. s. Johannesburger.
1 case ,, ,, Rauenthaler,

On account of the concerned—

1 case 12 perambulators and 6 Baby's tricycles.

A lot of miscellaneous articles, comprising majolica vases flower pots, plates, glass vases, enamelled coffee pots, dinner set, harmonium, etc.

By order of Messrs. S. N. raen and Co, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Morarji and Valubdas Govindji and Co, of Mulji Jetha Market—

A large lot of superior woolen and cotton shawls of assorted designs.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th September, 1900. Auctioneers.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of landed properties at Girgaum Breach Candy Road, Kandewadi, and Bhendy advertised for sale to day on account and at risk of the mortgagor Mr. Sadanand Trimback Kale is POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT TARDEO AND SLEATER ROAD NEAR GRAND ROAD STATIONS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will, on the following days sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Amichand Panalal, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Motichund Hurrackchund and Choonilal Motichand, the following properties:—

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m.

1. All that piece or parcel of land, admeasuring three hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, situate on the Tardeo Road leading to Grand Road Railway Station, in the registration SubDistrict of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house erected and standing thereon, and registered by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3688 (W. C.) and Street No. 21 B. B., and all which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a private road belonging to Ruttonji Bhikhaji Karanjwalla, on or towards the west and north by land belonging to Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor, and on or towards the south by land demised to Leslie Crawford, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Motichund Hurrukchund.

On FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m.

2. All that piece or parcel of land, admeasuring two hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts, situate at or on the north side of Sleater Road leading to the Grant Road Railway Station, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-house of two storeys erected and standing thereon, and registered by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3688 (3 A), Street No. 9 A, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Shamrao Maneckjee Rele, on or towards the west by a public road, on or towards the north by the property of Bhanjee Bhimjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Merwanjee Cursetjee Mehta, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

On the SAME DAY, at 4-30 p.m.

3. All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring seven hundred square yards or thereabouts, situate on the east side of Sleater Road, in the registration Sub District of Bombay, together with the messuages tenement or dwelling house of three storeys erected and standing thereon, and registered by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3688 (12C) 13 and Street No. 2, C, B and D, all which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Dhirajlal Lakhmidas, on or towards the west by Tardeo Road, on or towards the south by a private road, and on or towards the north by a private road and beyond that by the property of Dr. Rustomji Dadabhoy, which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

Also valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, consisting of chest of drawers, cupboards, dinning, wash-hand and dressing tables, carpets, almyras, office and writting table, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 strong-built flap fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong Dog Cart in good order.
1 Grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 Chest nut pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Esplanade Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood open carved office and house hold furniture of the AGRA BANK Ld., in liquidation, consisting of best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a full sized slate billiard table, by Thurston with lamps, cues, balls, etc., complete, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, hanging gas chandeliers, rich pelsian and Blussels carpets, Madras cane matting, very handsome large counters made to order by A. Mackenzie, office tables and chairs, large cupboard size Chubb's patent fire proof safe, large fire proof safes on stand, by Millner, large benches Chubb's boxes, wall gas lamps book cases pigeon holes, copying presses large English stove, crocking utensils, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS KNOWN AS "RUSSELL LODGE" AND "JOSEPH COTTAGE," ON BUND ROAD, AT POONA.

Under instructions from the owners, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Poona, the following Bungalows on THURSDAY, the 4th October, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land, together with the large bungalow, out-houses standing thereon, known as "Russell Lodge," situate at Civil Lines, Sassoon Road, Poona, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Poona, containing by admeasurement 2 acres and 11 gunthas or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 94, pote No. 2, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by "Ashley House," on or towards the west, by "Readymoney Villa," on or towards the south by Railway fence, on or towards the north partly by "Joseph Cottage," partly by Dharamsala, and partly by Sassoon Road.

On the SAME DAY, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land, together with the large bungalow, out-houses standing thereon, known as "Joseph Cottage," situate at Civil Lines, Sassoon Road, Poona, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Poona, containing by admeasurement one acre and 35 gunthas or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 94, pote No. 2, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by "Ashley House," on or towards the west by Dharamsala, on or towards the south by "Russell Lodge" and Dharamsalla, on or towards the north by Sassoon Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co
Bombay, 19th September, 1900.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

WHISKY.
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR.
BURKE'S * * * IRISH.

Quality and age Guaranteed.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen	Qts.	Rs. 20	0
Do. of 6 Dozen	Pts.	Rs. 19	8

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 480 BAGS HULWA RICE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, in the godown of Rai Bahadoor Bhugwandass Baazla, by order of Sha Jevat Rajpal and on account and at the risk of Sha Virjee Gowar—480 bags mill-cleaned hulwa rice.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF PIECES OF LAND AT VITHULWADY IN TEL GALLI OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will on the days and places hereunder mentioned sell by Public Auction by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Purshotum Morarjee and Devidas Morarjee, and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagor, Annoorbai, widow of Nanabhai Ganpatrao, as also on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagors, Baljee Ganpatrao and Sarasvatibai widow of Ganpatrao Pandurang, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge dated, respectively the 11th day of May 1892 and 6th day of January 1894 the following pieces of land, viz:—

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th Day of September 1900, at 4 p.m on the spot

LOT No 1

All that piece of land, situate at Vithulwadi, in Tel Galli, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting the said Tel Galli on the western side there of containing by admeasurement 97 square yards or there abouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 95 and bounded on the north by the property of Atmaram Manick, on the south partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Hurichand Vishwanath, on the east by the said Tel Galli, and on the west partly by a passage, partly by the property of Nandas Khandas, and partly by the property of Cullianjee Gopaljee.

LOT No 2.

All that piece of land, situate at Vithulwadi, in Tel Galli without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting the said Tel Galli, on the eastern side thereof, containing by admeasurement 37 square yards or thereabouts, assessed, by the Collector of Assessment under No, 92, and bounded on the north by the property of Atmaram Manick, on the south by the property of Eknath Ragoba, on the east by the property of Bhimji Laljee, and on the west by the aforesaid Tel Galli,

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned

SALE OF A DWELLING HOUSE, SITUATE AT DADUR.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagor. Pascoal Bastiao Kenny, and the heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor Lawrence Bastiao Kenny, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 26th day of September, 1888, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 558, which premises are situate at Velunwady at Dadar Hasali in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 322 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the house of Intoor Kenney on or towards the west by the house of Doming Gomes, on or towards the north by the compound of the house and the oart of Balgowan Hurgowan, and on or towards the south by the land of Antone Souza.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF DEBENTURES OF THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO. LD.

Under instructions from James Begbie, Esq., the Administrator of the property and credits of the late J. H. Sleigh, Esq., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the office of Mr. Premchund Roychund, near Share Bazaar, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m.:—

100 debentures of the Bombay National Manufacturing Co., Ld., for Rs. 500 each, repayable on 1st September, 1901, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum payable on 1st March, and 1st September, 1901.

The debentures will be sold in lots to suit purchasers and for further particulars application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street Fort, near the Share Bazaar the whole of the stock in trade of Messrs R K Batlivalla and Co. closing business (on account of leaving Bombay) consisting of glassware rich porcelain dinner and dessert services, a large assortment of rich electro platedware table and hanging lamps, pictures, table ornaments flower vases valuable furniture sliding door glass cupboards show cases copying press &c

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 25th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture, rich crockery and glassware, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Indian and Persian carpet, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of NIGEL F. PATON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 19th September, 1900

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to

KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE,

85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET,
CALCUTTA.
OFFERING 2,000
FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.
MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.
JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3, Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

DR. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

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NOTICES.

R U

AWARE that from TO-DAY ARRANGEMENTS have been made to give AWAY to all men,

WOMEN AND GIRLS,

BOYS AND CHILDREN,

Of all castes and creeds, residing in the Bombay Presidency, a

USEFUL AND SHOWY

CALENDAR,

Showing the days of the week, English dates, and months, both in English and Gujarati, also

PARSI ROZ AND MAH.

IF NOT

You are hereby informed that to get this pretty

CALENDAR

You have only to buy of any of us, Wine Merchants, a bottle of the celebrated

BEEHIVE BRANDY

AND

WE WILL MAKE YOU SUCH

A present of this pretty

CALENDAR

which will be useful to you not for a year but

FOR ALL YOUR LIFE,

And also to your Children, Grand Children and all following Generations.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

(of 105, Victoria Street, London, S. W.)

THE STORES will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 20th instant, for "STOCK TAKING."

GENERAL MANAGER.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
DEBENTURE LOANS.

FOUR PER CENT LOANS AGGRAGATING Rs. 12 LAKHS FOR SEWERAGE, ROADS AND SANITARY WORKS AND FOR PLAGUE EXPENSES.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay will be prepared to receive up to 12 noon Bombay time, of WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, 1900, separate sealed TENDERS for the following TWO LOANS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum :—

(1). Rs. 6 lakhs—Being the 2nd and final instalment of the 19 1-4 Lakhs Loan for Sewerage, Roads and Sanitary Works, repayable on 1st June, 1940.

(2). Rs. 6 lakhs—Being portion of the 2nd instalment of the Plague Loan of Rs. 20 lakhs, repayable on 1st May 1920.

Rs. 12 lakhs.

NOTE.—Subject to the approval of Government no further sum is to be raised by this Municipality during the current financial year.

Further particulars as to the form of tender, amount of deposit, date of payment of accepted tendered amounts, &c., &c., can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

W. L. HARVEY,
Mun'cipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 5th September, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 176 OF 1899.

PESTONJI JAMSETJI, PORTER, of Bombay. Parsi Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Bandora .... Plaintiff.

vs.

1. FRAMJI PESTONJI PORTER, also of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Ghoga Street, within the Fort, the Executor and legal representative of PESTONJI CURSETJI PORTER, deceased, and (2) DOSSIBAI, sister of the said PESTONJI CURSETJI PORTER, deceased, also of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal order made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of February, 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of September, 1900, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that estate, right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of the 1st defendant abovenamed and of the original 1st defendant herein all that piece or parcel or land of ground with the messuage, tenament and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Todd Street (now known as Ghoga Street), within the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Fort, assessed by the Collector of assessment under Nos. 27 and 28 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 322 and 322, and new No. 5255, containing by admeasurement 363 square yards and 6-9 of a square yard (be the same a little more or less) and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of the late of or belonging to Cowasji Hirji Faaker, deceased on or towards tht West by a passage belonging to the premises intended to be hereby sold, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the South by the said Todd Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Maganlal and Jehangir, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovementioned at No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 24th day of July, 1900.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 413 OF 1899.

MOTILAL NAROTUMDAS .... Plaintiff.

vs.

SADANAND TRIMBUCK KALE .... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the Fourth day of December, 1899, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September, 1900, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the defendant in the following properties.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, on the Palava Road in the Wadi of Soni Madhav Sheth Shivshanker the Fazandar thereof being Parbhoo Karmanand Sadashiv containing by admeasurement 20 feet in breadth and 47 feet in length being house No. 113, and bounded on the North by Public Road, on the East and West by the Gully and the house of Bai Rukhamabai, widow of Govind Lilaji, on the South by the Gully and the house of Bhandari Ganesh Luxman and assessed by Ward No. 2138, Street No. 278-280.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort Walls of Bombay, in the Charney Road, containing by admeasurement 98 2-9 square yards and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the house of Andhiaroo Cawasji, on the West by the Charney Road, on the North by the stable of Moti Raghunath, and on the South by the stable of Pestonji Dossabhoy Commissarywala which said premises are registered in the Collector's rent roll under old No. 570, new No. 2672, old Survey No. 216, and new Survey No. 8197, and are assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 43.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage tenement or stable and premises and two Cocoanut Trees standing and being thereon covered with tiles built on chunam walls situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at Chandanwadi, containing by admeasurement 93 feet and 9 inches in length and 11 feet and 9 inches in breadth and bounded on the East by the Chandanwadi passage on the West by the Mahomedan burying place, on the North by the stable of Ratanji Byramji Bisney, and on the South by the vacant ground belonging to Jaggonnathji Shanker Sheth and assessed by the Collector of assessment under Ward No. 3503, Street No. 114-116, and by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 570.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER and KANGA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated 8th August, 1900.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 48m. Sun sets, 5h. 58m. High water, 8-57m., 8-54a. Low water, 1-58m., 3-2a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Rovers' Football Tournament.

A JUVENILE OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Govind, a Hindu lad, aged about fifteen, was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with picking the pocket of one Harichund Sadashiv, a carpenter. On Monday evening, complainant was passing through the Parel level-crossing, when accused put his hand in complainant's pocket and removed a purse, containing Rs. 16-4. The complainant turned round and arrested the lad red-handed. The magistrate ordered the offender to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory for four years.

WELL-FOUNDED SUSPICION.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Gopal Govind, an old offender, was charged by Constable Turner, with stealing a set of gold buttons with a gold chain attached and a gold ear-ring, of the aggregate value of Rs. 115, the property of Dharamsey Bhowansey, who resides at Nishanpada Road. About 5 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, complainant placed his bundee, containing the gold buttons and chain in a cupboard and about half-an-hour after found it missing. He made a report to the police, and the accused who was seen knocking about the street in a suspicious manner, was arrested. The ear-ring was traced to a marwaree, in Dhobie Gully, with whom it had been pledged by the accused for Rs. 8. The remaining property was discovered buried under a water-pipe near the complainant's house. The accused admitted one previous conviction. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSING HURT.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mukund Cashiram, a Hindu, was prosecuted by Inspector Mayers, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, on a charge of causing hurt to Narayan Govind, a peon in the employ of the Bombay Municipality. On Monday night, about 9 o'clock, accused called the complainant out of his house and asked him why he abused him eight days ago. Before the complainant had time to reply, the accused struck him on the head with an empty soda-water bottle, inflicting a wound, one inch long. The police appearing on the scene, the assailant was taken in custody and the complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injury was attended to. Complainant admitted having abused the accused eight days ago for misbehaviour. The magistrate sentenced the accused to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Saturday there was one death at Lower Damaun from starvation and on Sunday, the 16th instant, there were three deaths, one from consumption, one from long lingering illness and one from starvation.—In view of preventing infected persons from gaining admittance into the city, the Health Officer invited the principal citizens before him on Monday morning and appointed one man in each street, who was asked to report immediately the arrival of new comers in his street and the attack, if any, from infectious diseases.—With reference to the insinuation that the obtaining of children of famine-stricken Hindus by Portuguese families of Damaun had the appearance of dealing in slaves, which has led the Goa Government to make official enquiry into the matter, it may be mentioned that about two hundred lads and girls, from a few months to ten years old, belonging to Hindu sufferers from the famine, have been obtained by well-to-do Portuguese gentlemen including high Government officials, because the parents were unable to find food for themselves or their children. As a matter of fact, if the humane desire to rear up children had not prompted the Portuguese gentlemen to give paltry "bakshis" to the parents and obtain the children, the fate of both the parents and their children would inevitably have been death from starvation to which hundreds of sufferers have fallen victims in Damaun. It is true that a large portion of them have been sent to Goa to the homes and the relatives of the senders and some of them have been baptized here, while a few of them have been baptized and reared up as their own children by some very kind-hearted people. There have been cases where after a gentleman had paid handsome "bakshis" and secured a grown up lad and fed and decently clothed him, he disappeared but in no such case were the police set to work to recover or apprehend the run-away. In one case, after adoption and baptizing of a girl she fell sick, whereupon the best medical treatment was provided for her and on her illness terminating fatally, a decent burial was given to her. The Goa Government would fail to find by their official inquiry any element of slave-trading at Damaun.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	2	0	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	13	6	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	10	3	37
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	4	2	27
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	11
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	20
Total	29	15	156
Total plague deaths to date ...	79,411	65,362	
Same date last year	5	13	87
Cholera	26	13	

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,097 as against 1,384 during the previous week. Of the total number, 102 died from plague and 103 from cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 53 and 121 respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 662, while that of plague was 87.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 7th September were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	88	52
Poona (including Cantonment)	126	85
Districts.		
Surat	57	38
Thana	84	59
Khandeish	1	0
Nasik	54	39
Poona (excluding City)	7	4
Satara	1	1
Ahmednagar	3	2
Belgaum	343	224
Dharwar	1	1
Kanara	7	5
Kolhapur	80	53
Cutch	7	2
Savanur	3	2
Total......	862	507
Week ending 31st August........	446	289
Total to date	397,603	311,765

Karachi, Ahmedabad Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Sholapur, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kathiawar, Mahi, Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Baroda territory, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akalkot, Aundh, and Bhor, have been free during the week.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 18, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE, Mr. Justice RANADE, Mr. Justice FULTON, Mr. Justice CROWE, and Mr. Justice BATTY).

DEFAMATION OF A WIFE.

IMPERATRIX VS. NATHABHAI BECHAR AND AMBASHANKER DALSOOKRAM.

THE full Bench, consisting of the five judges abovenamed, delivered judgment on the petition of Chhotalal Lallubhai, applying for revision of the order passed by Mr. Dadabhai Dinsha, first class magistrate, Ahmedabad city, who discharged the two accused, who were charged by the complainant before the magistrate with making defamatory statements against the character and chastity of his wife Kamla, alias Girja. The Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, Mr. F. X. De Souza, rejected the complainant's application to him on the 3rd March last. Mr. Lallubhai A. Shah appeared for the complainant.

The Chief Justice, with whom Mr. Justice Fulton, Mr. Justice Crowe, and Mr. Justice Batty concurred, in giving his judgment, said the question arising on this reference was whether, under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, a husband was entitled to be complainant where the alleged offence was defamation, imputing to his wife unchastity. The solution of this question turned on the meaning to be ascribed to the expression in Section 198 of the Code "by some person aggrieved by such offence." The referring Bench favoured the view that the husband could complain, but were pressed by an earlier unreported decision of this court, where the opposite view was taken; hence the present reference. Under Section 198, the court cannot take cognizance of the offence of defamation "except upon a complaint made by some person aggrieved by such offence." A consideration of the offences named in Section 198 and 199, made clear what the motive for the restriction was. All these offences are obviously of a private character, and hence the limit on the persons, by whom initiation of proceedings is allowed; for it would be eminently undesirable that any one should have it in his power to drag into a court of justice offences of this sort; and that the Chief Justice took to be mischief against which it was sought to guard. Now it did not appear to his lordship that a husband complaining of an imputation of unchastity on his wife's part would "prima facie" come within this mischief. His lordship was unable to find in the Code any limitation of the sense in which the word aggrieved was used. Nor was there any indication of the kind of grievance which might qualify a man to complain. Still his lordship thought it must be conceded that any fanciful or sentimental grievance would not suffice: it must be such a grievance as the law can appreciate. It must be what has been termed a legal grievance. Was then an imputation in his wife a legal grievance to a husband? It appeared to his lordship that "a'priori" it clearly was: though there might be special circumstances under which it would not be. Whether or not such special circumstances existed was a question for determination on the facts of each case, as it arose. Obviously the grievance to the husband could not be described as merely sentimental. The conclusion to which his lordship came was 1st, that the expression some person "aggrieved" is not limited to the person defamed; and 2ndly, that *prima facie* a husband is a person aggrieved by an imputation of unchastity to his wife with whom he is living: and his lordship would so answer the question referred.

Mr. Justice Ranade, dissenting from the views of the other four judges, held that although under special circumstances the person aggrieved may be other than the person defamed, yet the complaint in this case did not disclose such circumstances, and therefore the general law that the person directly aggrieved has the right to complain, must prevail.

The court held that the expression "some person aggrieved," used in Section 198, Criminal Procedure Code, is not limited to the person defamed; and that *prima facie* a husband is a person aggrieved by an imputation of unchastity to his wife with whom he is living.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY.)

CLAIM AGAINST A PARTNER.

HARRIDAS ASANAND *vs.* PURSHOTUMDAS THARYAMULL.

THE plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 3,714 with interest and costs. Mr. Talayarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant appeared in person. The parties had carried on business in partnership in Bombay and at Dabhai in the Persian Gulf. Owing to trade losses the partnership was dissolved in August 1897, when the books were made up and the amount claimed was found due to the plaintiff. His lordship passed a decree for Rs. 3,714 with interest and cost.

SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

KHURSHEDJEE NUSSERWANJEE WADIA *vs.* PEROZSHA MUNCHERJEE CHULLA.

plaintiff claimed and was given a decree for Rs. 2,300 with interests and costs, being the balance due in respect of promissory notes passed by the defendant.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF WORKS.

During the week ending the 8th instant there was rain throughout the Presidency proper except five talukas of Belgaum, three of Satara, two of Poona, one of Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Bijapur and Dharwar, and the Native States of Kathiawar, Daphlapur, Sangli and Mudhol. The fall was generally moderate to light in the Konkan, Gujarat, Cutch, Khandesh and Nasik, but almost insignificant elsewhere except in a few talukas where it measured above an inch. The standing crops are in good condition, except in parts of Bijapur, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Nasik and Belgaum, where more rain is urgently wanted. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Nasik, Bijapur, Dharwar Kanara and Ratnagiri; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week:—

	Preceding week	Week under report.
Workers	526,316	476,951
Dependants	127,670	117,397
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	528,399	513,917

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have decreased in all districts except Thana, Nasik and Bijapur, which show small increases. The numbers on gratuitous relief have increased in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Ahmednagar, Poona, Khandesh, Nasik, Satara and Belgaum, and decreased elsewhere. Eleven small works under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes were opened in Kaira, seven in Broach and four in Sholapur. Seventeen large works in all were closed during the week.

The following allotments have been sanctioned :—Rs. 4,20,000 for gratuitous village relief in Ahmedabad. Rs. 1,00,000 for gratuitous village relief in Sholapur. Rs. 10,000 for doles to village servants in Sholapur. Rs. 1,22,000 for kitchens in Ahmedabad. Rs. 1,00,000 for kitchens in Sholapur. Rs. 60,000 for poor-houses in Ahmedabad. Rs. 25,000 for poor-houses in Sholapur. Rs. 6,000 for famine grass operations in Ahmedabad. Rs. 2,500 for relief and deportation of cattle in Ahmedabad.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE following are the results of the Examinations held under the City and Guilds of London Institute Rules at this Institute in May last, as forwarded by Sir Philip Magnus Kt. :—

Candidate's Name	Subject of Examination	Results of Examination: Honours Grade	Ordinary Grade Class: 1st year	Ordinary Grade Class: 2nd year
Padhye, Sitaram K	Soap Manufre ...	...	1	
Chhoi, Murzban C	Cotton Dyeing ...	...	1	
Banaji, Pestonji P D	Cotton Spinning ...	...	1	1
Phatak, Narhar Y	do	...	2	
Dighe, Shankerrao M	do	...	2	1
Ives, Charles St John	do	...	1	
Kothare, Gunpatra M	do	...	2	2
Mehta, Dinshaw D	do	...	2	2
Rele, Gangaram R	do	...	1	1
Dadyburjor, Hormusji B	do	...	1	1
Joshee, Bapujee E	do	...		2
Pillai, N Narayana	do	...	1	2
Geria, Nyalchand A	do	...	1	1
Thacker, Gopalji G	do	...	2	1
Thacker, Gopalji R	do	...	1	1
Colah, Hormusji M	do	...	1	1
King, Edward M	do	2		
Bandare, Dattatraya	do	1		
Bhagwat, Lakshman	do	1		
Chenoy, Jehangir M	Cotton Weaving ...	...		2
Bhagwat, Lakshman B	do	...		2

SAFEGUARDING THE FRONTIER.

ONE of the questions which has to be faced in connexion with the safeguarding of the North-West Frontier is what kind of rifle is to be served out to the irregular corps which hold positions in advance of those garrisoned by Regular troops. Putting aside the Dir Levies, which guard the road from Chakdarrah to the Lowarai Pass, we have the Khyber Rifles, the two Samana Police Battalions, the Kurram Militia, the North and South Waziristan Militia and the Zhob Levy Corps. These seven corps have all British officers, though in the Samana Battalions these are not drawn from the army. They are to hold posts liable to attack by tribesmen or to be kept in reserve ready to repel any sudden rising while the troops are forming up in their rear. At present the arms issued are Sniders, even in the case of the Khyber Rifles, but it is obviously unfair to ask men to face possible enemies better armed than themselves: in the open our militia and levies would be easily shot down by tribesmen using Martinis and Lee-Metfords. To give them Martinis would place them on a better footing, but the temptation to desert would be very great, as these rifles are worth Rs. 600 across the border. To arm them with the 303 rifles is out of the question as the selling price of that weapon is now, Rs. 1000. Rifles are valueless unless ammunition for them can be readily got and this is one reason for serving out Sniders, as none of our troops are now armed with that weapon. But, as we have said, the Snider places them at a distinct disadvantage in case of any outbreak. If these militia are to be of any real value they must of necessity be well-armed: it is a case of trusting them fully or not at all. There is one way of equipping them, cheaply and well, which might possibly be considered worthy of attention by the Government: they might be given Mausers. Lord Roberts must have many thousands of these rifles, captured from the Boers, together with millions of rounds of ammunition, and these could be shipped to India without the least difficulty. At the outset only selected corps should be given the Mauser, and experience would show whether the men could be trusted with it. It would of course be necessary to keep the strictest watch over the ammunition, every round served out being jealously counted, and the reserves being so placed that they could not be looted. There would be this advantage that ammunition could not be purchased or stolen by the tribesmen or their agents either in India or Afghanistan; a man might desert with his rifle but he could only take the few rounds he had with him in his pouch. Wholesale desertions are not likely to occur; and we trust that a force like the Khyber Rifles will never again be tried as highly as they were in 1897, when the men had reluctantly to turn against the Government. There may be grave objections to arming the Militia and Levies with magazine-rifles at all, but there is also an equally great objection to leaving them with the Snider as their weapon.—"Pioneer."

THE G. P. O. AND TITLES.

WE have heard writes a contemporary the exceeding bitter cry that has been raised at home over the faults and slowness of the London Postal arrangements, which have failed to grow and improve rapidly enough to meet the demand for increased efficiency and despatch, or to cope with the enormous growth of postal business. Instead of shaking themselves out of their groove, and improving and extending their system, the postal authorities have been worrying the "boy messengers," who they declare are infringing their monopoly and committing other crimes against the majesty of the P. O. Besides this they have been indulging in a great discussion as to who are and who are not entitled to be addressed in official correspondence as Esquire, and who but merit plain Mister, as if it mattered anything so long as they received the correspondence intended for them. Among those whom the ukase of the G. P. O. says shall be not styled Esq. are "depositors in the P. O. Savings Bank." So if an eccentric millionaire or Mr. Chamberlain choose to deposit small sums of money in this way they will have their addresses docked of "Esquire." The depositors will not mind how they are addressed, if their accounts balance. The Englishman is not as foolish on this question of titles as some, though even he has a strange craving for a handle to his name, and might be inclined toboggle if his letters came addressed, as do most official, and many private letters to private persons, in America, "John Smith, N.E., Corner Main and 42 Street, Squashahammana." This form of address would be the most sensible for the G.P.O. to adopt, instead of wasting time that should be devoted to reform in writing essays on titles. It is in Germany that title worship reaches the height of foolishness. A lady in Berlin was addressed as "Frau Geheimer Baurath" (Mrs. Privy Counsellor of Architecture), and promptly corrected her visitors by requesting that she should be given her proper title of *Frau Geheimer-Ober Baurath*—the word "*Ober*" signifying a grade higher in bureaucratic technicology. In Greding, in Bavaria, a retired "Receiver's office clerk"—in German a "*Rentamts-offiziant*"—has published in a local paper a declaration to the following effect: "Since June 1898, the undersigned has retired from office on half-pay, in consequence of ill-health. During my seventeen years of activity as head clerk I was beloved and esteemed by my colleagues. In expressing my thanks to them for this, I am constrained to complain that people for the most part address me as simple Herr Brant, and omit my title of '*Offiziant*.' As we live in an age when every cowherd is called by his title, the undersigned considers that he is authorised to hold to his appellation of '*Rentamts-offiziant*,' so that for the future I shall bring a summons for affronting me against any person who purposely omits to address me by my proper title of '*Offiziant*.'" The English Post Office officials, though they are overparticular as to addressing their correspondence, should thank their patron Mercury that they do not live in Germany.

CALCUTTA TEA SALES.

AT the Calcutta weekly tea auctions on Saturday, 22,598 packages were catalogued for sale. It was fully expected that this quantity would severely try the resources of buyers, especially as the quality only very occasionally rose above the dead level of uniform poorness, and the news from all the tea consuming centres was the reverse of cheerful. The result, however, showed this forecast to be but partially correct, for though sales were only effected at a concession in price, the drop was a mere fractional one, and buyers bid up on the whole with unexpected freedom. Commonest sorts showed steadiness all through the sale, but common and the grade above, more especially leaf sorts, were from one to two pies lower, selling somewhat irregularly. Medium stylish Pekoes also went slightly more in buyers' favour, and at the more reasonable level thus established Bombay buyers bought more freely and secured a very fair quantity. Broken Pekoes, which have been suffering somewhat severely lately, appeared, where cup was evident, to have regained something of their lost popularity and certainly met with more enquiry. At the best, however, the tone of the market must be described as flat, and the sale was of a dragging, tedious character. There were fair sized offerings from the Darjeeling district, but the quality was generally indifferent, and although operators did not show the keenness of a month or so back, the prices paid were full value. As a whole, the quality offered was of a low medium description, and the number of good teas in the catalogue very limited.

PLAGUE IN AUSTRALIA.

ACCORDING to the "Melbourne Age" of 28th ult., the health authorities there have not yet seen their way to remove the embargo which they placed upon the importation of rags, old ropes, and secondhand clothing, into Victoria when the bubonic plague first broke out in Australia. Mr. James Macdougall, of Messrs. Sands and Macdougall, waited upon Dr. Gresswell, chairman of the Board of Public Health, on Saturday morning to ask that the prohibition might be withdrawn, otherwise he said, the paper-mills with which he was connected, and which give employment, directly and indirectly, to several hundreds of hands, would have to shut down, owing to the scarcity of raw material. These articles have been found to be particularly powerful plague disseminators and most of the old rope imported comes from Sydney, where it may possibly have been lying about the infected wharves. Dr. Gresswell could not see his way to comply with Mr. Macdougall's request, seeing that the disease is still prevalent in Queensland, while there is no guarantee that it has been stamped out in Sydney. It was suggested that the rags and ropes might be disinfected when delivered in Melbourne, but the chairman considers that this would be too costly a process, and one that could not be thoroughly relied upon to exterminate plague bacilli. Another restraining force is the fact that the small outbreak with which Victoria has, so far, happily escaped—thanks to the unceasing exertions of Dr. Gresswell and his staff—cost the colony £11,000, and with the summer season coming on any relaxation of the precautions taken might, that gentleman thinks, lead to a further, and, perhaps, a worse outbreak.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,330 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	69 49	70 91	69 86	66 10
Tuesday, 18th ,, ...	0 00	0 00	0 10	0 00
Total....	69 49	70 91	69 96	66 10
Total fall to 18th Sept., 1899	31 03	34 54	39 30	34 55
Total fall to 18th Sept. 1898	80 07	77 53	79 89	73 06

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	58 85
From 6 a.m. 16th Sept. to 6 a.m. 17th Sept. ...	0 5
Total..........	58 90

THANA.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	80 54
Sunday, 16th Sept, 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.	0 1
Total..........	80 55
Total fall to 16th Sept., 1899	40 16

Sunday, 6-30 p.m.—There were two deaths from plague in Mahagiri yesterday. Two cases of plague are reported in Tembi to-day. The weather is clear to-day at Thana.

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The return of rainfall as registered at 8-30 a.m., on the 15th September :—

	Bhavnagar Para. In. ct.	Dhola. In. ct.	Jetalsar. In. ct.
Previous total	29 57	22 44	38 55
Rainfall on the 15th Sept....	1 36	0 58	0 5
Total up to date	30 93	23 2	38 60

MATHERAN.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	215 57
Sunday, 16th September	0 40
Total..........	215 97

DAMAUN.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	82 53
Sunday, 16th September	0 2
Total..........	82 55
Total up to 16th September, 1899	28 83

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 18TH OF SEPTEMBER.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·646	S	2	99·6	81·4	71	...	14·18	−2·45
Sirsa	29·681	SE	2	95·8	?	89	...	8·49	−3·66
Delhi	29·685	Calm	...	90·2	79·5	83	...	23·05	−1·91
Agra	29·710	SW	2	92·0	77·9	91	0·22	18·70	−6·32
Cawnpore	29·690	NE	1	93·3	79·1	89	...	24·6	+1·49
Allahabad	29·642	E	10	91·1	79·8	83	0·20	15·26	−7·63
Jhansi	29·702	ENE	2	90·2	76·1	96	1·57	33·36	−1·40
Jacobabad									
Karachi	29·719	WSW	14	90·9	79·7	78	...	1·69	−1·39
Jeypore	29·720	WNW	2	92·2	76·1	77	...	19·21	−6·20
Ajmere	29·734	W	6	88·9	75·6	81	...	22·0	×3·17
Deesa	29·759	WNW	7	89·6	75·5	83	...	28·39	+3·72
Ahmedabad	29·768	NW	5	82·2	77·1	81	...	14·86	−20·38
Bhuj	29·746	W	15	92·3	75·8	81	...	15·79	+2·87
Jamnagar	29·755	WSW	14						
Rajkot	29·776	W	11	92·9	72·8	80	...	39·12	+13·07
Bhownagar Para	29·770	W	8	91·1	74·8	84	0·72	30·12	+9·83
Veraval	29·779	W	11	85·1	77·3	84	...	34·51	+16·25
Neemuch	29·748	WNW	7	86·5	72·0	83	...	12·28	+5·98
Indore	29·746	NW	6	85·3	73·1	96	0·26	30·58	+1·02
Saugor	29·746	W	2	85·4	73·1	89	0·23	36·67	−5·39
Jubulpore	29·597	ENE	3	85·4	75·1	95	1·66	45·79	−5·57
Hoshangabad	29·678	SW	4	89·7	76·2	80	0·86	40·89	−8·39
Khandwa	29·708	NW	13	87·7	76·1	84	...	32·41	+4·92
Raipur	29·518	NW	8	82·6	73·6	88	1·75	41·41	×1·33
Nagpur	29·601	WNW	11	88·2	75·6	91	0·37	41·73	+1·42
Amraoti	29·679	W	10	86·4	74·9	90	0·08	21·49	−3·99
Akola	29·716	WNW	11	98·5	75·8	84	...	37·61	+9·93
Surat	29·799	W	1	91·6	77·6	76	...	33·74	−8·16
Malegaon	29·804	W	5	90·4	72·1	83	0·12	9·75	−7·95
Bombay	29·816	WNW	13	86·1	79·0	81	0·09	66·12	+0·01
Poona	29·806	WNW	13	82·1	68·4	81	0·10	26·93	+5·55
Ahmednagar	29·779	NNW	10	92·9	64·5	79	...	15·47	+0·08
Aurangabad	29·769	WNW	15	90·8	68·7	73	...	17·69	...
Sholapur	29·783	NW	14	91·2	72·0	67	...	15·12	−6·59
Ratnagiri	29·826	NW	8	84·9	75·2	88	0·28	81·84	−8·87
Belgaum	29·835	WNW	18	80·8	65·8	75	0·03	26·94	+22·64
Goa	29·840	NW	9	84·5	75·6	91	0·28	91·23	+12·29
Karwar	29·857	NW	6	83·2	77·0	89	0·32	131·50	+21·99
Mangalore	29·883	Calm	1	84·4	75·4	94	0·28	137·08	+37·99
Calicut	29·892	NW	6	87·2	75·0	90	0·51	95·19	+12·29
Cochin	29·901	W	7	88·0	77·1	90	...	62·11	−7·10
Bangalore	29·878	W	11	83·3	65·3	87	0·03	15·16	−0·82
Secunderabad	29·718	NW	8	85·6	75·0	80	0·12	19·57	−4·33
Masulipatam	29·666	WNW	11	90·5	80·1	83	...	19·14	−2·40
Bellary	29·816	W	13	90·7	74·7	69	...	9·64	+0·99
Cuddapah	29·801	NW	6	95·0	77·9	71	...	13·84	−3·71
Madras	29·766	WSW	7	96·5	78·5	68	...	10·09	−3·53
Coimbatore	29·862	SW	5	88·9	71·6	78	...	6·70	+2·15
Trichinopoly	29·828	SW	7	95·5	78·3	65	...	9·32	−0·23
Negapatam	29·847	W	8	90·2	78·9	71	...	13·47	+3·55
Colombo	29·908	SW	9	85·5	78·0	85	...	25·09	×4·55
Aden	29·684	E	9	92·8	84·3	73	...	0·00	−0·42

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·00 (69·14); G. T. H.=0·00 (70·95); St. G. H.=0·01 (69·82); C. P.=0·09 (66·12).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur and Hoshangabad, the pressure changes have been small and irregular. Readings are lowest in the Central Provinces and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to moderately steep.

Winds are cyclonic in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency and are south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

With the exception of an excess of about 8° in the maximum temperature at Ahmednager, the variations of both the day and night temperatures are generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Ahmednagar.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are more or less cloudy in many places.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Raipur (1·75"), Jubbulpore (1·66") and Jhansi (1.57"), about an inch at Hoshangabad, about three-quarters of an inch at Bhavnagar Para, about half an inch at Indore, Saugor, and Calicut, about a quarter of an inch at Agra Allahabad, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar and Mangalore, and very light showers at Amraoti, Malegaon, Bombay, Belgaum, Bangalore and Secunderabad.

The depression noticed in yesterday's report is moving in a west-north-westerly direction and its centre now lies somewhere in the neighbourhood of Raipur. The disturbance is moderate in intensity and the rainfall accompanying it is as yet local and irregular in character. Showers are likely in the Central and North-West Provinces, Berar, Central India and at the West Coast stations.

During the week ending 17th September, the mean pressure at Seychelles was 29·964; maximum temperature (82°); minimum (75°), wind E.S.E. with a velocity of 10 miles an hour, rainfall about half an inch and wind was more easterly than usual. Observer states that the sky was clouding over at time of closing message and that a ship arrived from Mauritius reported normal Trades.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th September, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. .... inches	29·794
Temperature of the Air .... degrees	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	·816
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 1)	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day .... degrees	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·6
General Directions of wind*	WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* .... miles	287
Fall of Rain	0·12
Total fall during month	4·47
,, year	66·10
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 18th Sept...	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—SEP. 17.

10 p.m.	81·4

TUESDAY—SEP. 18.

6 a.m.	80·5
10 a.m.	83·9
2 p.m.	84·3
4 p.m.	83·1

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE AND CO.'S Cotton circular, dated Hongkong Aug. 31, says :—The occupation of Pekin by the Allied Troops has been followed by lack of authentic news from that capital, and this reticence, in combination with the occupation of Newchwang by the Russians and the sudden advent of Japanese troops in Amoy, has increased so very much the uncertainty of the settlement of troubles, that what confidence that was inspired amongst the dealers by the announcement of the safety of the foreign Legations in the beginning of the last fortnight—and whereunder some 3,500 bales of Indian Yarn changed ownership—was totally destroyed latterly, and at the present moment even with a decline of dollar 1 to dollars 2 in values there are no buyers in the market. Dealers owing to the presence of the Japanese troops in Amoy apprehend disturbances in the provinces of Fokkien and the two Kwangs, and an interruption of trade being looked for in these hitherto unaffected provinces, native bankers have further curtailed financial facilities, and a complete standstill of trade is very much imminent. There has also been no demand for some time past from Yunan which had been fairly consuming superior No. 10 and the closure of this important outlet has also affected the market for the worse, and the desire of holders to quit at easier rates on account of a rise in exchange has had no effect beyond the sales in the beginning, which comprise about

100 bales of No. 6 sold at dols. 75
50 ,, ,, 8 ,, ,, 80 to do's 81 1-2
2,000 ,, ,, 10 ,, ,, 80 ,, 85 and dols 88
500 ,, ,, 12 ,, ,, 83 ,, 90
500 ,, ,, 16 ,, ,, 83 ,, 91
350 ,, ,, 20 ,, ,, 86 ,, 88 and dols 104

leaving unsold stocks—under a totally unprecedented absence of arrivals from India and from the North during the interval—at 58,000 bales. Japanese threads have been handled to the very meagre extent of 300 bales Nos. 20 and 16 at dols 96 to dols. 98 for the former, and dols. 97 to dols. 100 for the latter. Some Local Nos. 10 and 12 have been sold at dols. 87 and dols. 89 respectively. Exchange on India is Rs. 152 1-2 wire and Rs. 152 3-4 post.

In Shanghai, there has been a demand for Szechuen and the Yangtze ports, and the consequence has been a movement of some 4,300 bales Indian Yarn as follows :

2,100 bales of No. 20 sold at Tls. 65 to 70·25
175 ,, ,, 16 ,, ,, 65 ,, 69·50
2,025 ,, ,, 10 ,, ,, 60 ,, 63·50

reducing unsold stocks—under supplies next to nothing from India—at 40,000 bales. Of Japanese, only about 800 bales Nos. 20 and 16 have been dealt in, under a decline of about a tael, at Tls. 72 to Tls. 73 and Tls. 69 to Tls. 71 respectively. Slightly better prices have been paid for Local threads, and some 700 bales Nos. 10, 12 and 14 have found buyers at Tls. 59 to Tls. 60—Tls. 62 to Tls. 62·50—and Tls. 63.50 to Tls. 64 respectively. Exchange on India, as on the 27th instant, has been advised at Rs. 210 wire and Rs. 210 1-2 post.

In Japan, prices are quoted about 2 Yens lower in the Exchange, but spinners are holding out for higher prices. Exportations to China have been very much curtailed.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

AT the first meeting of the Railway Conference at Simla, Mr. Dring, after the President had spoken, said that in paragraph two of the President's remarks prominence had been given to the East Indian Railway having declined to accept the Conference regulations as binding. He therefore wished to let the Conference know what his Board had actually said. He thereupon read extracts from the East Indian Railway Board's letter No. 21 of 9th February, in which it has been pointed out that excessive voting powers had been given to smaller lines in such a way that two or three of them with small mileage open and carrying nominal traffic could outvote the East Indian or other important line. As a matter of fact the East Indian Railway was now working to every one of the Conference regulations passed at the last Conference, except Rule 53 (s), and their Board had distinctly stated that they recognised as highly desirable the attainment of the objects of resolution 51, prescribing to what extent the Conference regulations should be binding. They however held it to be an essential preliminary to the acceptance of the regulation that it should be passed under satisfactory franchise. Mr. Dring maintained that the East Indian Railway Board had not declined to be bound by the Conference regulations, and should not be considered in any way as mutinous or desirous of withdrawing from the Conference. The withdrawal of any important railway would result in chaos. As regards the rules being considered binding, he held that in their actual working they had been loyally adhered to, and that no Railway could afford to stand outside the Conference. The few cases of breach of the rules during the last twenty years formed the subject for congratulation.

Colonel Burn-Murdoch, in replying to the latter part of Mr. Dring's remarks, pointed out that the Railways had not always worked so loyally as was stated, and quoted the Madras Railway case, printed as No. 3 in Appendix "A," as a very recent case of a Railway breaking the regulations. The votes now possessed by Railways under the new regulations are the East Indian and the North-Western, 10 each; B. B. and C. I., B. and N.-W., Rohilkhund-Kumaon, and Bengal Dooars, 8 between them; the G. I. P., 8; the Eastern Bengal and Calcutta Port Commissioners, 7 between them; the Southern Mahratta, Bengal-Nagpur, and O. and R., 6 each; the Indian Midland and the Madras South Indian, 5 each; the Nizam's and East Coast 4 each; and the Assam-Bengal 3.

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REMEDIES.

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Mr. Ben. A. Arogzam, Evangelist, London Mission, Hoskole, *via* Whitefield, South India, writes: "It is nearly eight months since a box of your Asthma Cure was sent to me at my request. I tried it in my own case and found it to be the very best medicine I have ever tried. Kindly excuse me for not writing to you before this, and thanking you for the benefit I received. I am sounding the praise of your remedies far and wide. Being an evangelist I have many opportunities of seeing sick people and find that they gladly accept your medicines when they see that one of their own country has found relief from Munyon's Remedies. I am a living advertisement for your remedies, I have the greatest faith in them, and tell the same to all others."

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MESSRS. THOS. COOK and SON have pleasure in announcing that they have now extended their business to SOUTH AFRICA. An OFFICE has been OPENED at St. GEORGE'S STREET, CAPE TOWN, and Branches will shortly be opened at DURBAN, JOHANNESBURG, &c., &c.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18.

Consols 2 3-4 per cent.	98 9-16—1-16
French Rentes	100 1-4 x d
Sterling Loan 3 1-2 per cent	109 unchanged
Government Securities 3 1-2 %	63 7-8—1 8
Bar Silver in London	28 7-8—1-16
Silver in New York	63 unchanged
Exchange London at Paris	25·15 ,,
,, New York on London	4·86 3-4 plus 1-8
Discount, Bank of England Rate	4 per cent.
,, Short London Bills up to 3 months' sight	3 7-8 per cent. plus 1-4
,, 6 mts' st. Indian Bank Bills	4 p.c. plus 1-8
Yellow Metal	6 7-8

EXCHANGE.—The market opened firm this morning with rates unchanged from yesterday, and though the volume of business put through to-day was not so large as yesterday, still, a large amount passed in Bank and private wire 3 month's Credits, and Budlees. In the last a considerable amount of Bank wire was sold at 1s. 4d. for different deliveries in November and December against June at 1s. 3 15-16d. and 1s. 3 31-32d., but in a day like to-day, and yesterday it is next to impossible, with the variety of transactions going on to guage anywhere near what has been done, and what has not. Credits were again placed at 1s. 4 3-16d. for May and subsequently for 15th April to 15th May at same rate, while Telegraphic was given from the end of October at 1s. 4d. with 1s. 4 1-32d. Demand for November.

From the 15th October 1s. 3 31-32d. Telegraphic and 1s. 4d. Demand was freely offered and at the close these rates could be obtained for all October.

Ready rates are as under:—

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand ,,	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
,, ,, Francs	169 3-4
Shanghai 30 days' sight	Rs. 204 1-2
Hongkong ,,	,, 152
Japan	,, 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 96-2 ready and Rs. 96-1 for the Settlement declining during the day 1-16th, but closing at opening rates.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is quiet with a limited business passing.

FREIGHTS.—The market keeps very firm and a considerable amount of booking is going on from the end of this year to May next at full rates. Speculators have been selling January at 20s., February at 20s. 6d. and March 21s. but they now ask 6d. more. Owner's ideas are anything from 19s. 6d. November for Marseilles up to 23s. for picked ports for January.

COALS.—We hear of nothing whatever passing.

WHEAT.—The market is quiet with rates quite unchanged both for September and April-May next year

SEEDS—LINSEED.—Market steady without change at Rs. 10-10 nominal.

RAPESEED is also steady at Rs. 7-9 to Rs. 7-10 for Brown Cawnpore. Yellow remaining unchanged at Rs. 8.

POPPYSEED.—The market is quiet with Rs. 8-1 named.

CASTORSEED keeps steady at Rs. 40-8.

LONDON QUOTES Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed 47s. 9d., October-November, Havre, Antwerp, Dunkirk, sellers firm.

Brown Rapeseed 46s, September-October, Antwerp, sellers firm.

LINSEED—50s. 6d., April-May, Amsterdam, sellers firm.

SKINS.—The Goat Skin sale opened to-day; 1,403,000 skins offered. 1,055,000 Sheep Skins offered. General tone, limited demand. Goat Skins 1d. to 2d. lower.

COTTON.—The reaction advised from New York has checked speculators here and induced buyers to pause, so there has been little done to-day in ready Cotton at Colaba and in the Bazaar but sellers are quoting yesterday's rates and await further news before making concessions. There is as yet no enquiry from Japan and our local mills are too heavily handicapped to allow of their buying much Cotton. For new crop there is a little more enquiry from Europe but prices here are above spinners' ideas and the transactions reported are mostly on speculative account.

	Rs.
Bengal, Fine ready	215
do. F. G. ready	210
do. do. Jan., 1901	199
Broach Fine ready	235
do. Good ready	230
do. do. March, 1901	240
Khandeish ready	210

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 3,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 300 bales. Imports 1,000 bales. Surat nil. Spot 7 8-32d. plus 3-32. Arrivals closed quiet. Egyptian Fair Brown 7 3-4d.

Mid—Uplands in Liverpool.

Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jany.	Mar-Apl.	June-July.
7·6	6·9	5·33	5·26	5·22
—6	plus 1	plus 2	plus 2	plus 3

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	27,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	5,000 ,,
Do Continent	16,000 bales.
Mid.-Uplands	10 7 8 plus 1-8
Futures, month of December	9·7-8 plus 10
,, ,, of March	9·74 plus 8

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Sunday and Monday:—

Berar	167 bales
Persian	4 ,,
	171 ,,

Summary of Daily Arrivals of produce into Bombay:—

Wheat	2,016 cwts.
Linseed	223 ,,
Rapeseed	3,373 ,,
Gingellyseed	500 ,,
Poppyseed	1,331 ,,
Groundnuts	5 ,,
Castorseed	4,103 ,,
Rice	3,908 ,,
Myrabollams	1,217 ,,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 24-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4ex.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	63 7-8
Bar Silver	28 7-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, SEPT. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Orissa left here yesterday evening.

MARSEILLES, SEPT. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here day before yesterday evening.

SUEZ, SEPT. 17.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Egypt arrived here, from Bombay, this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Silesia, from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay on the morning of the 18th inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 20th instant, morning.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 1st September 1900, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,22,000	1,60,000	7,000	2,89,000
Or per mile of Railway	74	98	4	176
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	8,88,027	26,90,848	47,493	36,26,368
Total for 9 weeks ...	10,10,027	28,50,848	51,493	39,15,368
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,15,223	3,62,821	12,819	4,90,866
Per mile of Ry do.	70	220	8	298
Total to corresponding date do.	9,55,257	22,19,287	72,660	32,47,204

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 2,01,866
Increase to date ... ,, 6,68,164

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GORDON—September 12, at Shillong, the wife of Captain Phillip Gordon, I S C, Deputy Commissioner, Assam, of a son.

DEATH.

COHEN—September 14, at No 1, Humayoon Place, Chowringhee, Reemah, the beloved daughter of Mr and Mrs A A Cohen, aged 17 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1900.

It is authoritatively announced that Parliament will be dissolved on Tuesday next and the new Parliament will meet on November 1st. Thus a period of five weeks only is allowed in which to conduct the campaign, get through with the elections and journey up to Westminster. It was thought that the Dissolution would be contemporaneous with the Prorogation, and there was precedent for such a coincidence. But Members went back to the Provinces still in doubt as to whether the Dissolution would come at an early date, or the present Parliament drag out its existence to the latest possible date permitted by the law. There are Parliamentarians who contend that the present House of Commons is virtually extinct, and that it would be a cruel joke to bring it to life again. But this view of the situation is humorous rather than accurate. There is sufficient vitality in the House to carry it through to its term, but by then the present Government might not have so strong a prospect of being returned to power. With the war-fever still burning and every tongue shouting approval of Government measures, now is the time to go to the country, and as our London correspondent informed us the other day, the Liberals are not looking forward to the fight with much satisfaction. An Unionist majority for a further period of years is what sporting men would term "a moral certainty." With people at Home "party" counts for a good deal. If the Liberals give them what they have asked for it is wrong; if Conservatives give it them it is right, and vice versa. So far as India is concerned it matters not who gives us what we ask for, we grumble all the same and ask what the country is coming to. The Liberals have given us capable Viceroys and Governors; so have the Conservatives. And so far as English party colour affects us, which is very little, the tendency is to make Conservatives of all Europeans, and Liberals of all Natives who have not passed the Matriculation. In fact we are inclined to doubt if many Natives who have not, know which is which, and perhaps their blissful ignorance is to be envied by those who let party politics trouble them.

The Parliament whose career has just a week to run, came into being on the 12th August, 1895, the interregnum between the old and the new lasting the same time as the coming one will, to a day. It began with troubles in China and in South Africa and ends in them. The War between China and Japan had closed and the Chinaman, tired already of being good had committed "most atrocious outrages on British missionaries." In South Africa came the Jameson raid and we found it necessary to take over Bechuanaland. While in India the situation in Chitral had not ceased to demand attention and a day or two after the Queen's Speech opening the session had been read, Mr. Maclean and Mr. Bhownuggree asked the House to adopt a resolution, affirming that it viewed with apprehension the increased burdens on Indian tax-payers caused by the annexation and military occupation of large areas of unproductive territories on the land frontier of British India. Lord Rosebery had spoken on the subject in the Upper House and Lord Salisbury had assured the country that there was no intention of retaining possession of Chitral or of increasing the military expenditure. So the Commons declined to admit that there was cause for alarm and rejected the proposition by about six to one. The Indian Cotton Duties claimed attention a fortnight later. They had been introduced by the late Government. When our Budget was discussed, Mr. Balfour stated that until something in the direction of currency reform was accomplished he greatly feared it would be very difficult to entertain any proposal to abolish these duties. But he undertook, as did Lord George Hamilton, that they should not carry with them exceptional favour for the Indian manufacturer, who, we believe, will not freely assert that those promises have been broken. When the next session of Parliament was inaugurated the Queen's Speech announced the completion of the delimitation of the Afghan frontier and the success of our policy in Chitral. Sir William Wedderburn endeavoured to persuade the House that Government had been guilty of a breach of faith, but the "Faithful Commons" declined to believe him, or to accept his assurance that the military expenditure had gone up; and it was announced that the cost of the Indian contingent employed in Egypt and the Soudan would be paid by the Imperial treasury. Currency questions began to occupy much of the House's attention but the Commission which was appointed by the Liberal Government had not reported when the second session of the present Parliament closed. The opening of the session of 1897 was memorable, so far as we in India are concerned by the announcement of the failure of the autumn rains and that the effects of scarcity and famine had already begun to make themselves felt. On the same occasion her Majesty's Speech referred to the outbreak of plague in Bombay and Karachi. And but for one or two incidental references to India in regard to the C. D. Acts and the enforcement of the Merchandise Marks Act we were left to our own resources by the Commons, who, however, asked a question or two as to the Finance Commission, of the receipt of whose report they had already began to despair. When Parliament met again in the beginning of 1898, plague was still prevalent, but famine had decreased, and there was reason to anticipate a prosperous year. During this Session it was that Mr. George Nathaniel Curzon accepted an Irish peerage, on becoming Viceroy of India, thus keeping an open door to a further career in the House of Commons when his period of office in India shall have closed. India came very much to the front in that particular session. Attention was directed to the North-West Frontier and the necessity for a continuity of policy was strongly advocated. But Mr. Asquith contended that the Secretary of State had been guilty of a "most direct and most violent reversal of policy." Lord Roberts, however in another place, showed that the system of non-interference with the frontier tribes had failed, and the Commons shortly afterwards were treated to the sight of perfect accord between Sir Henry Fowler and Lord G. Hamilton, joining in an appreciation, which was fully shared by the House, of the admirable manner in which Lord Elgin had discharged the duties of his very troublesome Viceroyalty, the Tirah being the chiefest trial of his reign. Sir Henry Fowler's Commission to consider the Indian Currency question was appointed, the Expenditure Commission having still to prepare its report, and lastly Parliament was asked to upset recent enactments dealing with the Indian Press Law. But Mr. Herbert Roberts who brought forward a resolution on the subject sustained an ignominious defeat.

India did not much trouble Parliament during the sessions of 1899, for the Ministry had its hands fairly full without us. When we imposed countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar Mr. Maclean let his zeal for India outrun his discretion and concluded an unfortunate display of warmth by flouncing across the floor of the House to the side of his enemies. This was the beginning of Mr. Maclean's erratic line of conduct, which afterwards alienated the affections of the Cardiff electors and is likely to close his Parliamentary career. The attempt to undo what India had done for its own protection proved absolutely futile. Our action in Muscat came under review of the House and Mr. Brodrick informed his colleagues that the French Government had accepted the view taken by the Foreign Office of the Treaty of 1862, precluding either Government from accepting any cession or lease of Muscat territory, and in lieu of their former concession had agreed to accept a coal depot on exactly the same terms as our own. The two Commissions have issued their reports, and generally speaking little fault can be found with their recommendations. In its last session Parliament accepted assistance in China from Indian princes and declined to make to India a grant towards the extraordinary charges on account of plague and famine. But it is possible a Liberal Government would have done likewise. This in brief is the sum of what the expiring Parliament has done for India and, truth to tell, it is not a great deal. It is probable that by the coming election the relative strength of parties will be little changed and India has not much to expect in the way of any greater or any less interference by Parliament with the procedure and acts of our own Councils, for the Government of India is not supposed to demand much revision by Parliament. The House considers with Mr. Balfour that the Indian Government has at its disposal funds sufficient to meet all calls likely to be made on it, and that being so we must make up our minds to do the best we can for ourselves. The Unionists had a majority of 152 when they came into power. To-day the majority is 129. But it is believed by the party agents that it will exceed either of these numbers after the election of October next.

The effect of the disaster which has overtaken the cotton crops in Texas is that the total American yield will fall short of last year's outturn by close upon a million and-a-half bales. Coming on the top of the small crop of 1899 and the great reduction in stocks that has taken place, the shortage of the new growth is already having a most serious effect upon the spinning and weaving industries. Reuter informs us that Lancashire mills have had to stop working and will remain idle for eight weeks, the total loss in consequence amounting to twenty millions sterling. The immediate effect of the crisis upon India is that those mill-owners who contemplated resuming work next month have decided to further postpone the re-start. But there are factors which make the outlook for the Indian trade not so gloomy as it was at this time last year. The native cotton producer will derive some benefit from the enhancement of prices, though the person who will undoubtedly make the most out of the present situation is the middleman. The prospects of the Indian crop point to a fair yield and though prices of the native commodity will remain dear they are not expected to be so high as they were last season. Japan, which usually takes American cotton into use in conjunction with the Chinese product, will be a competitor with the Indian mills for this country's staple, and as the Egyptian crop is somewhat in defect Lancashire will be compelled to turn to India in a greater measure than usual to supply its requirements. In these conditions it is not possible for the Bombay spinning companies to produce at a profit unless the price of yarn in China exhibits an improvement. At present almost all mills are losing on sales of yarn from a quarter to half an anna per pound; but there is the consolation that a rise in the price of yarn is bound to follow upon the reduction of stocks which must take place as soon as the troubles in China are at an end. The existing China stocks amount to 1,25,000 bales, and a reduction to the extent of fifty thousand bales would effect a vast improvement. Still unless prices go above six annas per pound there is not much hope for the Bombay spinners making any gain. The weaving mills, however, will be in a distinctly better position. The existing stocks of Indian and English manufactured cotton goods on the market are small, while one of the effects of the recovery from the famine will be a largely increased demand for wearing apparel among Natives. Already at home orders for future delivery are being somewhat briskly booked in anticipation of the demand. But in the meantime, while the quantity of English goods of a certain kind on the market is not large, the prices of Indian manufactured cloths will go up, and thus the native weaving mills will be in a considerably better position than they have been for some time past. Already the prices of Indian-made cotton goods are higher than they were two or three months since. One other point to be considered in regard to the prospects of the Bombay cotton industry is the cost of coal. The recent advances in the prices of that commodity have had their share in bringing about the present position of the Lancashire mills. Fortunately the Bombay concerns are not troubled by the rise in English coal, for all of them now use the product of the Bengal mines, which besides being extremely suitable for the purpose has the advantage of being cheap. The prosperity of an industry is influenced by a variety of causes, and though the Bombay mill-owners have recently passed and are passing through most critical times the prospect for the future is on the whole not discouraging.

With the exception of a few instances the famine has made little or no difference in the rate of wages payable to all classes of workers during the half year ended on June 30. The highest rate paid for agricultural labourers was in Bangalore, where the monthly wage averaged from Rs. 28 to Rs. 30, and in Mysore, Kolar, Kadur the wages range from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20, or only Rs. 10 less than the highest amount received by skilled workmen. The rates in the majority of districts in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and Rajputana are very low, particularly for able-bodied men. In many parts their pay only amounted to Rs. 2, and upon this they contrive to live, though it may be assumed that their existence is decidedly precarious. The syce is a little better off, and above him comes the artisan, who is apparently content to serve a master for a sum, averaging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15, although in seven districts of this immense area the pay runs from Rs. 16 to Rs. 30. In the northern division of the Punjab wages have dropped all round, but in the western division the skilled worker is drawing slightly increased pay. The labour market is stationary in Central India, and with the exception of a few changes the payments are unaltered in the Central Provinces. In Chanda (Central Division) masons, carpenters and blacksmiths have received a monthly rise of Rs. 2, and in Sambalpur agricultural wages have advanced from Rs. 2-1 to Rs. 4-4. The scale of wages for Berar denotes a scarcity of work in that province, and with the exception of the syce all classes have suffered. Labourers are paid from one to two rupees less and in Buldana and Ellichpur the skilled artisan can only sell his labour for Rs. 15 and Rs. 12, whereas in the last half-year of 1899 he could obtain Rs. 22 and Rs. 18. No material alteration has ensued in the Madras Presidency or in the Nizam's Dominions, but pay in the latter is generally very good. Ordinary labourers in Madras get Rs. 6, a syce Rs. 7, and an artisan anything from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18 according to ability. On the other hand in the City of Bombay it is impossible to get a labourer under Rs. 11, or a syce for less than Rs. 10, while skilled men receive from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40. In reference to Bombay Presidency the famine has had a marked effect on unskilled labour in Gujerat and parts of the Deccan, especially in Surat, Broach, Kaira and Sholapur, but other wages have remained undisturbed. While payment for unskilled labour in the Konkan was the same as in 1899 there was less demand for skilled labour. This was particularly noticeable in Thana, Ratnagiri and Alibag; Bijapur in the Deccan and Dhulia in Khandesh; while in Broach the best of skilled workmen could only get Rs. 19 as compared with Rs. 30 in the previous half-year. Wages in Sind and Baluchistan show little fluctuation, the only remarkable feature being high wages for labourers, especially in Quetta, where the rate is Rs. 15. All classes of labour are well paid in Burma, where the greatest uniformity prevails. In Assam and Bengal there are only slight changes, but the pay in some districts is very poor both for skilled and unskilled men.

At a special meeting of the City Improvement Trust yesterday, Mr. D. E. Wacha brought forward a motion in favour of weekly meetings of the whole Board of the dissolution of the Committees. The question was, however, deferred until the first meeting in December when Mr. Hughes the President of the Trust will have returned from leave.

One plague case was reported on Firday in Calcutta and one death from the same cause. The total mortality was 76. There were four fresh cases of plague recorded on Saturday, and the same number of deaths from that cause. The total mortality was 63.

The theory that a famine year is followed by an increased birth-rate has once more been confirmed in the N.-W. Provinces, where the birth-rate for the year 1899 was the highest on record—46·55 per mille, A slight increase in the death-rate also occurred, this being 32·18 per mille. It is satisfactory to read, in the Annual Sanitary Report for 1899, that "Mr. Hankin was able to detect the presence of the enteric microbe in the Agra cantonment water-supply, in time to preven any ill results."

A Boer prisoner escaped from the Transport Mongolian in Colombo harbour on Thursday night before the prisoners were landed. A Frenchman and an Italian escaped from the camp at Diyatalawa on Sunday. Nothing has been heard of either. A number of prisoners have been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment at Kandy for insubordination.

An exhaustive enquiry has been made into the causes of the high rate of mortality in the Hissar district. It is believed that the excessive death-rate has been due to cholera, small-pox and fever acting with unusual force on constitutions predisposed to influences of the kind, and unable to withstand them from debility produced by the prevailing scarcity. These causes have already been assigned as the probable cause of the mortality, and the enquiry has tended to confirm this view. A similar conclusion has been arrived at in respect to the heavy mortality in the Delhi, Gurgaon and Rohtak districts.

The members of the Railway Conference are now sitting in two sub-committees. Colonel Wilson, with Mr. Pope, as secretary, is chairman of one, and Mr. Izat, with Mr. Hebbert, as secretary, is chairman of the other. These committees will thresh out the various questions which will be considered at a full meeting of the delegates on Wednesday next. The Viceroy entertained all the members of the Conference at lunch on Thursday. A Railway Conference, consisting of Mr. Upcott, Secretary to the Government of India, Mr. Brereton, Traffic Director, and a third commercial representative, not yet selected, meets at Karachi in November to consider a representation from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce regarding through rail communication with Northern India.

The proposals of Sir John Lambert, Ex-Chief Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, who represented the Home Directors of the Gold Mining Companies on the Kolar Gold Field, to augment the Police Force and to create a detective body for the prevention, suppression and detection of gold thefts, which have become very rife of late, have been accepted by the Mysore Durbar. In addition to a preventive and detective force the Durbar has agreed to pay for the services of a European Superintendent of Police from the Madras British Service, if one is available, the salary ranging from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1000 per mensem. It has refused the offer of the Gold Mining Companies to pay Rs. 12,000 per annum towards the upkeep of the detective force, and say that it will meet all expenses; and that the Rs. 12,000 may be utilised by the Mining Companies in supplementing and improving the efficiency of their agency.

It is not unlikely that the new King and Queen of Italy may visit England before long. It is said to be the intention of King Victor Emmanuel to make a tour of the Europeans courts, so as to become personally acquainted with the other rulers of Europe.

It is stated that Lord Wolseley, the Commander-in-Chief, intends within the next few weeks to visit the principal military centres in Ireland, including the camps at the Curragh, Finner, and Kilworth.

Sir Edwin Arnold has received from Bangkok a rescript by the King of Siam, confirming his appointment as "Chulasurabhorn," or Grand Officer of the Most Honourable Order of the Crown of Siam.

There appears to be some slight misapprehension as regards the exact position Colonel Vesey J. Dawson will fill in the new regiment of Irish Guards, to which he was appointed a few days ago from the command of the 3rd Battalion Coldstream Guards. Each regiment in the Brigade of Guards enjoys the privilege of an active regimental Colonel, under whom the business appertaining to the regiment as a whole is conducted, and who, ex officio, becomes Brigadier of the various Volunteer Corp affiliated to their regiments. It is to take up this position in the new regiment that Colonel Vesey Dawson leaves the Coldstream Guards. At present the Irish Guards consists of only one battalion, and that of but 180 non-commissioned officers and men and fourteen officers. The battalion which is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Cooper, with Major D. J. Hamilton as second in command, will be inspected at Pirbright on the 1st September, by which date it is expected it will have just doubled its present strength.

It appears that a few days ago four men, carrying a ladder, stopped before a certain house in the Rue Lecourbe. It was three in the afternoon, and the street was full of life. The ground-floor of the house in question was occupied by M. Guillon as a laundry, where at the time forty women were at work. On the first floor were M. Guillon's private apartments, the windows of which were open. The men placed their ladder against the wall. Three of them ascended, and while the fourth, apparently the foreman, remained below directing operations, proceeded to strip the brickwork of the old electoral bills which the wind and rain had left there. After a time, on the suggestion of one of his men, the foreman went to M. Guillon to ask for the loan of a longer ladder. This the laundryman could not lend, but he went out to watch the work, which he regarded as the latest effort of a beneficent municipality. An hour after the last tattered bill had been detached, and the men left. That evening M. Guillon, on returning to his apartments, found them to have been completely pillaged. Furniture was broken, drawers had been opened, and papers and jewellery had gone in addition to a sum of £120 in cash. The rascals have been caught, and some of the property recovered. All four are French. It must be said that they showed an originality and an invention in the pursuit of their calling that would be hard to beat.

The Americans have contracted for, in addition to 31,000 tons of improved face hardened armour, 36,000 tons of face hardened armour treated by another process, and 1,500 tons of the best nickel steel armour. The general features of the armour for three battleships will be as follows:—A partial main or water-line belt, 7ft. 6in. in width, having a maximum thickness of 11in. at the upper edge, tapering to 7 1-2 in. at the bottom for a distance of about 190ft., then reducing gradually to 4in. at the bow; upper and lower casemate armour, each 7ft. 6in. in width, and 6in. in thickness, protecting the vessel's side above the main belt and connected at the ends by diagonal casemate armour 6in. thick; two barbettes for the turrets 12in. and 8in. in thickness; two turrets with 12in. post plates and 11in, side and rear plates; conning tower 10in., and signal tower 6in. in thickness; in all about 2,480 tons for each vessel. The general features of the armour required for the other five battleships will be similar in character to that described, the quantity per ship being somewhat larger, however, but presenting no greater difficulties of manufacture. The armour for three protected cruisers will consist of comparatively thin protection for the guns, conning towers, communication tubes, &c. Deliveries of the armour must begin as soon as practicable after the contract is awarded, and will continue thereafter at a rate of not less than 300 tons a month, the first deliveries to consist of the armour of the first described battle-ships.

The Small Arms Committee of the War Office now meets weekly, and many of its gatherings take place at the Government Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock. It would be too much to say that the Committee has been called upon to select a new rifle for the British Army; but, nevertheless, in effect that is precisely the task on which the members are engaged. The Committee are experimenting with every known rifle, and that which has immediately passed through their hands is the Krag-Jorgensen, the very excellent weapon used by the land forces of the United States of America. Of "straight-pull" bolt action rifles the Committee have had before them the Lee, which is used in the United States Navy, and the Schmidt-Lubin; but the principle of the "tumbler" bolt is regarded as the safer, and least liable to get out of order, and sufficiently rapid in its actions for all possible contingencies. The investigations of the Committee are by no means completed but it will be heard with the greatest satisfaction that the members so far have not come across any form of barrel which appeals to them as being in any way superior to the 303 Lee-Enfield barrel as now used in the British Army. "We know," said a member of the Committee, "that there is far better shooting in our present barrel than ever has been got out of it with the sights with which it is furnished; and, for my part, I do not think it has been improved upon by anyone as yet, The present war, however has taught us that our rifles must be more accurately sighted than they are, especially for long distances. The disc sight on the side of the rifle is no good, and in these days, when it is sometimes necessary to open fire on an enemy almost two miles away, I cannot understand what possible objection there could be to equipping the marksmen of every battalion with detachable scaled sights, such as are used at long-range rifle practice by the so-called match-rifle shots." The Lee-Enfield barrel, of which such excellent report is being made, has five grooves, and must not be confounded with the Lee-Metford, which has seven.

In the "Times" there recently appeared a long and interesting article from a correspondent on water-tube boilers, which was illustrated by rough sketches showing the difference between the two types of water-tube boiler used in Her Majesty's Navy; by the "two types" I mean the large tube type, as exemplified in the Belleville boiler, and the small tube type, of which there are many kinds. I cannot help thinking that the writer of the article referred to shows a certain amount of preference for the small tube boiler, and he seems to consider that owing to the fact of these boilers having tubes that are nearly vertical the circulation of the water in the tubes is more perfect, and the boilers are less liable to damage through corrosion. He also makes the statement that there has been in some cases a rapid deterioration in the tubes of Belleville boilers, and this, to the uninitiated would lead to the conclusion that Belleville boilers are much less durable than are the small tube boilers in Her Majesty's Navy. Now it is well known to naval engineers that the contrary is the case: and while I have heard of only one instance where rapid corrosion has taken place in the tubes of a Belleville boiler, and this only in a particular portion of the boiler, I know of many where the whole of the tubes in vessels of the destroyer type have had to be renewed. It is premature yet to compare the durability of the large and small tube boilers, for the simple reason that we have not had Belleville boilers in our ship, for any lengthened periods, but from what I hear of the "Sharpshooter," "Powerfull," and "Terrible," these vessels have not shown any deterioration in their tubes due to corrosion as far as it has been possible to examine them. Naval engineers will prefer to have a boiler, other things being about equal, which will admit of easy examination, for the reason that easy examination generally means easy and efficient maintenance, and this can be better secured with a large, straight-tube boiler than with a boiler having small curved tubes. It is true that the circulation of water in the latter type is better than in the Belleville boiler, although in the early kinds of small tube boilers fatal accidents have occurred, due to imperfect circulation; but if the circulation of water in the Belleville boiler is good enough for practical purposes, as it has been shown to be, why bother about it? I hold no brief for any kind of boiler; each has its good and bad points. The Admiralty Boiler Committee will doubtless decide by-and-by upon the type of boiler which is most suitable for each class of vessel in Her Majesty's service, taking one consideration with another.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

DISASTROUS ACCIDENT AT TUNGCHOW.

LI HUNG CHANG AS NEGOTIATOR.

CAPTURE OF LIANGHSIANG.

BENGAL LANCERS TO THE FORE.

UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE POWERS IN CHINA.

LONDON, SEPT. 18

A disastrous accident has taken place at Tungchow while some gunpowder was being destroyed.

Captain Hill and two men of the Welsh Fusiliers were killed and eight wounded, besides ten Indians killed and twelve wounded.

It has been decided to accept Li Hung Chang as negotiator: and probably also the services of Prince Ching will be accepted to exact the fullest retribution for the attacks on the Legations and for the massacres.

The question of indemnities has, so far, not been considered.

Li Hung Chang has arrived at Taku.

The Germans have captured and burned Lianghsiang which was occupied by the Boxers, killing one hundred of them.

The Bengal Lancers co-operated with the Germans in the capture of Lianghsiang and entered ahead of them. The Germans temporarily hoisted the British Flag.

An expedition has been planned at Peking to reconnoitre the surrounding country but the general sentiment is opposed to it as it will keep the country disturbed.

All nations have opened disciplinary courts at Peking. The Germans have made robbery a capital offence.

The "Daily Graphic" states that the "pour parlers" of the Powers in China have in nowise suffered on account of the difference between them concerning the evacuation of Peking.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

Parliament will be dissolved on the 25th September, and the new Parliament will meet on the 1st of November.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK GO TO AUSTRALIA.

At the recommendation of her Majesty the Queen, and Lord Salisbury assenting, the Duke and Duchess of York will visit Australia next spring in order to open the Federal Parliament.

In the official announcement of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Australia, her Majesty says she wishes to testify to the greatness of the occasion of the Federation and also to the sense of loyalty and devotion and aid rendered by the Colonies during the war and to the splendid gallantry of the Colonials.

STRIKE IN AMERICA.

One hundred thousand anthracite colliers have struck work in Pennsylvania.

THE FAMINE FUND.

The Indian Famine Fund amount to £370,350.

THE PLAGUE AT GLASGOW.

Five fresh cases of plague have taken place at Glasgow. The total cases there now amount to 22.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 18.

A London telegram to the "Indian Daily News" says:—

Despite the utmost vigilance of the authorities and the stringent preventive measures that have been adopted plague continues to spread in Glasgow to the alarm and consternation of the whole Kingdom; five fresh cases were reported to-day, and there is a large number of suspects.

LONDON SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 18.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special cablegram, dated London, September 17:—

A Cabinet Council met at Balmoral to-day.

There are strong rumours which give great indications of the truth that Lord Salisbury will dissolve Parliament on Tuesday next week and appeal to the country.

The Conservatives confidently look forward to an overwhelming majority at the forthcoming General Election which will be clearly a "khaki" one.

THE SHOLAPUR CASE.

POONA, SEPT. 19.

The case against the three accused, charged with purloining documents from the records of the Sholapur District Court, was resumed to-day before the Hon'ble Mr. Aston and assessors. The first witness examined was Rao Bahadur Dashaputre, Deputy Collector, Sholapur, before whom the confessions of the first and second accused were made. He was cross-examined by Mr. Young, Barrister-at-Law, who endeavoured to show that the confessions of the accused were not voluntary and that the procedure of the witness was illegal.

The next witness, Mr. Modak, the Record-keeper the complainant in the case, spoke to the loss of the document and to the search instituted for its recovery. He was not cross-examined as some records have still to come from the Sholapur Court.

The third witness was Mr. Tuljapurker, Nazar of the Court, who spoke to seeing the fabricated copy of the missing document in the house of the accused Nos. 1 and 2.

The accused are enlarged on bail and the case stands adjourned until to-morrow.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOERS SICK OF THE WAR.

GOODS FOR THE TRANSVAAL REFUSED.

BOER RAILWAY SMASHERS.

GENERAL FRENCH'S ADVANCE CHECKED.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The garrison of Schweizerrencke, situated to the north-east of Bloemhof, has been surrounded by a Boer force for the past fortnight.

They are strongly entrenched and adequately provisioned.

Troops are now being despatched from Vryburg to their relief.

Boers continue to arrive at Delagoa Bay, and all agree that the Burghers are sick of the war.

The Delagoa Railway now refuses to accept goods destined for the Transvaal.

The Boers have destroyed Krokodilpoort and Kaapmuiden railway bridges and burned 300 waggons.

ONDON, SEPT. 18.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that Commandant Botha with two commandos has checked General French's advance, eighteen miles from Barberton.

RECEPTION OF MADRAS TROOPS BY THE QUEEN.

The Queen to-morrow receives the Madras troops which have returned from Africa.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 18.

An "Indian Daily News" telegram says:—

The rumour of the death of Commandant Christian de Wet emanates from a Kaffir source. A black runner who brought the news, states that De Wet was shot through the lungs near Potchefstroom on the 7th instant in the operations conducted by General Hart. Every endeavour is being made to ascertain the truth of the report as the removal of De Wet would mean the utter collapse of all opposition in the Orange River Colony.

THE VICEREGAL AUTUMN TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 19.

The detailed programme of H. E. the Viceroy's autumn tour is now published:—Leaving Simla on 22nd October his Excellency arrives publicly at Karachi on the 24th, leaving privately in the Clive on the 26th, landing at Mandavi on the 27th, and driving to Bhuj, arrives publicly at noon. His Excellency will visit the Somnath Temple on the morning of the 29th arriving at the Gir forest at noon; leave the same on the 3rd November after four days' shooting and arrive at Junagarh publicly at noon; hold a darbar at Rajkot on the 6th arriving at Surat publicly on the 7th (morning), arriving at Bombay by train privately the same evening and departing on the 9th at noon publicly; will visit privately the ruins of Bijapur on the 10th, on the 13th arrive at Mormugao publicly, and visit Goa, embarking the same evening on the Clive, touch privately at Karwar and Honawar, and on the 15th go up to Girsoppa falls by river and road, returning to Honawar on the 17th and embarking on the Clive and spend the 18th at Cochin, arriving at Quilon publicly on the 20th, leaving by boat privately the same day; on the 21st morning arrive at Trivandrum publicly, leaving on the 23rd by road privately for Maddatura, where two days' halt will be made; on the 26th arrive at Tinnevelly at noon privately, view the town and leave by train privately at night; on the 27th morning arrive at Madura publicly, view the town and arrive at Trichinopoly publicly the same evening; leave privately on the 29th, arriving at Tanjore publicly the same morning, leave privately in the afternoon; visit the Kheda at Khakenkote on the 3rd to 5th December, returning to Mysore on the 6th privately; on the 7th leave privately, visiting Seringapatam and arriving at Bangalore publicly on the afternoon of the 7th; leave Bangalore privately on the 10th and arrive at Marikuppam and visit the Kolar gold-fields in the afternoon of the same day; on the 11th arrive at Madras publicly in the morning and leave by the East Coast Railway privately on the 13th evening; and arrive at Howrah on the 17th afternoon publicly.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

This week's plague returns show a further small increase, the total deaths having risen to 1,136; Bombay City 72, Bombay Districts 593, Madras Presidency 4, Calcutta 81, Bengal Districts 22, Mysore State 363, and Hyderabad State one.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

At the Durand Football Tournament played to-day the Volunteers beat the New Club by two goals to nil.

ENTERTAINMENT TO LORD NORTHCOTE AT THE DECCAN CLUB.

POONA, SEPT. 18.

The members of the Deccan Club entertained Lord Northcote at the Town Hall, Heerabag, this evening, when most of the members of the club and a few guests were present. His Excellency arrived at 5-30 p.m., was received by Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee, president of the club, and conducted to a seat specially made for him. After a few minutes' conversation the president thanked his Excellency for his cordial visit and explained briefly the aims and objects of the Deccan Club. He said they were tempted in a way to move in the same direction as the National Indian Association whose work had called forth the commendation of her Excellency Lady Northcote a few weeks ago. On behalf of the Indian element present he thanked Sir Charles Ollivant, General Burnett, and other military men and civilians joining the club. The objects of their club was to bring into contact all classes and creeds. The club originated principally from the exertions of Mr. Visvesveraya on the lines of a similar club which had been in existence for some years in Madras. One of the chief promoters was the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade. The club now boasted of 105 members. In its principles it was non-sectarian, non-political and endeavoured to provide intellectual, physical and social enjoyment. With his Excellency's permission he would desire to thank those who worked in the past so hard and successfully. He would mention the names of Messrs. Visvesveraya and Phatak and Captain Dinshaw Khambatta and Mr. Balkrishna Mudliar, the past and present secretaries, who had all devoted much time and patience in forwarding the objects. In conclusion the Sirdar thanked his Excellency for visiting the club.

In reply his Excellency thanked the members and expressed his gratification at being able to meet such a gathering. A club such as that, his Excellency said, was useful for many things. It was a place where members might meet and discuss their views on various subjects, and pass some time in social relaxation. He had already been elected a member of a club of a similar kind in Bombay and hoped at some future time to pay a visit. He thought there was a great advantage to be derived from belonging to a club where men of varying shades of opinion could meet and discuss the various questions of the day. From the appearance of the building and the look of the club he thought generally that they must be comfortable. He wished the club success.

His Excellency was garlanded and left the premises amid cheers.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE COAL INDUSTRY.

MILLWALL DOCK COMPANY.

COTTON PROSPECTS.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

AUGUST has been remarkable for exceedingly small withdrawals of cotton from Liverpool by Lancashire spinners. It is questionable whether such sustained small takings by the trade had any parallel during the various corners of Ranger and Steenstrand. The quantity forwarded to spinners during the four weeks ending the 23rd inst. is 128,000 bales, or an average of 32,000 bales per week. To what extent the smallness of the quantity of cotton absorbed is due to stoppage of machinery through bad trade and the holidays customary at this season of the year is not ascertainable. In some measure spinners had made provision earlier in the year for this time of scarcity, but they have seriously diminished their reserve supplies during the past month. The recent very small movement of cotton to the mills is strong evidence of a most unsatisfactory state of trade, brought about by the extremely high prices consequent on relatively small crops of American and East Indian cotton occurring simultaneously. To-day closes the cotton year of 1899-1900, and, approximately, the American crop is 2,000,000 bales less than that preceding it. The East Indian crop marketed shows a decrease of 1,150,000 bales. Indirectly this affects our supply of American, because Continental mills require American cotton to cover the deficiency in the supply of Indian cotton. Although spinners have taken little cotton recently, the visible supply of the world had diminished since July 26 by 201,000 bales a week ago, and is now nearly a million and a half bales less than a year ago. The world has absorbed the American crop plus the quantity which has disappeared from the visible supply. Under these circumstances no early or substantial increase in stocks can be expected either in Liverpool or in the Continental ports unless the growing American crop proves much larger than is generally anticipated. The deficiency of the last crop will be felt until the greatest volume of the new crop is finally distributed. It is remarkable that the additional imports of cotton into this country from other than our usual sources during this year (under the stimulus of the high prices which have ruled) amount to 14,783 bales, as under:—5,760 bales American from Japan, 6,188 bales American from the Continent, 299 bales Brazilian from the Continent, 50 bales Egyptian from the Continent 1,072 bales West Indian from the Continent, 1,414 bales East Indian from the Continent, total 14,783. The Agricultural Bureaux of the United States on the 10th inst., issued a most unsatisfactory report of the condition of the growing crop, which it stated at 76 per cent, or only one-fifth per cent. better than its report issued in July. Messrs. Neill Brothers' circular followed a few days later, indicating their opinion to be that a sensible improvement had occurred during July. Conflicting views of weather have since been disseminated daily. At the moment telegraphic advices, while conflicting, are favourable, though mail reports cannot be so regarded.

The spinning industry has rarely been under greater stress than during the past month. In yarns spun from American cotton this condition has been conspicuous. The acute scarcity of raw material, on the one hand, and comparative abundance of yarn, on the other, are anomalous. At first sight it seems to indicate over-production of twist and weft, but the over-production is more apparent than real. Although a considerable number of looms have been idle for some time, the important reduction in manufacturers' purchases is not thus accounted for. While the boom in spinning was active, users preferred to buy considerably in excess of their wants, rather than be embarrassed by any shortage of supplies. The long spell of inactivity which subsequently prevailed in the cloth market has naturally led them to exhaust their reserves of weft and twist. This has caused considerable accumulation of stock by spinners who now hold supplies, which, under normal conditions of price, would be lying ready for use in manufacturers' sheds throughout the county. This accumulation of yarn in spinners' hands is responsible for the disappearance of their margin, which is now on the wrong side, leaving, in many qualities, a serious loss on to-day's cost. The burden of holding stock is of minor importance compared with the necessity of a working margin. While spinners have found it difficult to dispose of their current product, they have experienced a continuous demand for delivery during October, November, December, at very narrow margins of profit, based on "futures" for corresponding periods. A considerable volume of orders has been booked of this character.

At the meeting of the Millwall Dock Company, held on Friday at Cannon street Hotel, Mr. Jno. Trotter, in moving the adoption of the report, said their tonnage had considerably increased; but most of this was due to the loading of transports for South Africa, and it could not be regarded as a permanent improvement. They had, however, given the Government every satisfaction, and as long as our troops remained in South Africa no doubt a portion of the supplies needed for them would be sent through the Millwall Docks. During the six months, for want of adequate equipment, they had to turn away 42,000 tons of shipping, and this want of appliances was the crux of their position. They had to utilise barges, which brought them in no returns. During the six months some 66 per cent. of their grain cargoes had been discharged by this means, at a cost which left them but little margin of profit. On the average they had daily to deal with from 10,000 to 15,000 quarters of grain, and two-thirds of it had to be worked by hand. It was the same with timber, thousands of tons of which was often floating about the dock till it could be laboriously hauled out and stowed by hand. Under their present system a gang of men could only deal with twelve St. Petersburg standards of timber a day. During a recent visit to Sweden he had seen a similar gang with proper appliances unload and store 25 standards, and that was what they must do in order to increase their profit. Hitherto the sum charged for maintenance had been quite inadequate, and the Board had now determined to take £10,000 from revenue each half-year for this purpose, and to provide for the leases which would fall out in 77 years, on part of which large sums had been expended. They had paid off nearly £22,000 of old debts. The directors were only taking a portion of their fees, and economies were being carried out wherever possible, but they could do nothing to check the waste of labour until they had proper machinery and appliances to deal with the minimum average of goods per day. They proposed to erect a new granary with all latest labour saving machinery at a cost of £80,000, and cover 21 acres of spare land as a timber shed, for which they had ordered a set of the Swedish appliances mentioned. This would cost £40,000, and additional pneumatic machinery about £30,000, so that they would want altogether about £150,000. With the exception of £40,000, the company's borrowing powers were exhausted, and this sum it was proposed to leave intact, and to form a new equipment company to whom the Millwall Company would lease the necessary lands, which, when fully provided with the necessary machinery would be re-leased to the Dock Company at a rent which would give 6 per cent on the outlay. The new company would have a share capital of £100,000, only half of which would be issued, and debenture powers to be used as required with a similar amount, and though not due, the equipment company would be a first charge on their half-yearly revenue. The company would be brought out as soon as the necessary arrangments could be made. Rear-Admiral Lucas, V. C., seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried, an amendment by Mr. Tallerman failing to find a seconder, as did also a series of resolutions by the same gentleman censuring the Board and asking for a committee of inquiry.

It is not unnatural that there should be a very general desire on the part of consumers of coal and coke all over the country to see a fall in the value of those commodities. The great majority of the principal trades and industries of the United Kingdom have now for some time past been seriously prejudiced by the high cost of fuel. To this cause is due, in greater or less degree, the falling off in demand for iron, steel, machinery, and other products of our mechanical industries. If the price of coal had been reasonably low, those who are engaged in those industries would in all probability be making good profits; but while coal is so high it is difficult for those who require to consume it on a large scale to make any profit at all. The situation is made materially worse by the railway strike in South Wales. That district produces about a sixth part of the total coal output of the country, and the stoppage for the time being of a large part of the coal output of the Rhondda Valley has tended to increase the cost of coal, not in South Wales alone, but in all the other regions that compete with the Principality. The present crisis on the Taff Vale Railway will continue to affect the supply of South Wales so long as it lasts. Whether it will continue to last for a long period is, however, a moot point. It is equally uncertain whether the demand for coal will keep up to its present level for a much longer period. There is a great conflict of view as to the duration of high prices. The coal owners naturally regard the market as being likely to continue in their favour, and they show no disposition to make any material abatement of values. On the contrary, prices in Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland have been increased during the last week, and there are those who prophesy that when the winter months come upon, us, prices will rise a still further height, if, indeed they do not touch a hitherto unknown level. Meantime, two matters are occupying an increasing amount of attention—the first the importation of American coal, and the second the substitution of peat, oil, or other fuels for coal and coke.

We may at once say unreservedly that the importation of American coal under existing conditions is mere bluff and nothing else. The rates of freight vary from 16s. 6d. to 18s. per ton, and from Southern coal fields there is a further 4s. per ton between the collieries and tide-water, so that the transport alone absorbs from 20s. to 22s. not to speak of the cost of raising the coal, and the cost of cleaning, screening, commission, &c. In other words, it is not to be expected that coal from any part of the United States can be delivered to-day in any part of the United Kingdom for less than 24s. or 25s. per ton. Now, American coal delivered for this figure in the Thames might possibly for a little while compete with north-country coal in the Pool, but only for a little while, and it would be a lean business at that.

THE ordinary cost of American coal at the pit's mouth in ordinarily lean years is about 4s. to 4s. 6d. per ton. In this country the corresponding prices of British coal is between 6s. and 7s. per ton. Hence, the usual difference between the two descriptions is 2s. to 2s. 6d. per ton. This has been the situation up to within the last two years or so. We should like to know how the Americans are likely to ship coal to Europe, and compete with British coal, on a normal margin of only 2s. to 3s. per ton. It is suggested that vessels can be purchased or built of 10,000 to 12,000 tons, which can carry the traffic much cheaper than it is carried at present. We grant that the freight rate of 16s. 6d. to 18s. may be reduced, and possibly will be reduced before long; but we do not believe that it will ever be brought under 10s. as a regular thing, for the coal vessel is not likely to get any return cargo—at least not to any extent to speak of—and the history of sea transportation does not, so far as we know, supply any examples of normal freights over six thousand miles of sea for less than 10s. per ton, if, indeed, it can be done for that figure. The lowest freights on record are those for Lake Superior ore transport, which have been as low as 2s. per trip from the head of the Lake to Cleveland, on Lake Erie—a distance of nearly 800 miles—but this rate only lasted for a short time, and is now more than twice that figure. A more exact comparison would probably be that of the cost of shipment of Bilbao iron ore to Cardiff or Newcastle-on-Tyne., 760 to 800 miles, which costs 6s. 6d. to 7s. per ton, with a considerable chance of return freights, in the form of coal and coke for Spanish consumption. We repeat, therefore, that the competition of American coal is bluff, and can only last for a short time—at any rate so far as the markets of Europe are concerned. We do not blame Mr. Livesey, of the South Metropolitan Gas Company, and other large consumers, for encouraging this bluff. They are quite justified in seeking to get their coal as cheaply as they can. They have good cause to complain of the present range of prices, which is causing grave inconvenience to the industries of the country generally, and levying a tax on the general public for the benefit of the coal owners.

There are other suggestions made which mainly aim at the replacement of coal by petroleum, peat, and other forms of fuel. In all such cases, the suggestion is more or less wild and impracticable. It is true that certain locomotives have been constructed to burn petroleum instead of coal, but that has only been done as yet to a very trifling extent, and in this country it is unlikely to be anything more than trifling, because British locomotives are not adapted for oil fuel, and because oil fuel is never used on railways on a large scale where suitable coal is available. But, if the British railways were to make use of petroleum only, it would not greatly affect the situation, for the total consumption of fuel on the railways of the United Kingdom does not exceed twelve million tons, or rather over five per cent. of our total coal output. Again, it has been proposed to substitute liquid fuel for coal in seagoing steamers, but this has only been done to a very limited extent, and the movement does not appear to make progress. Indeed, the Board of Trade returns show that the consumption of coal by our shipping interests increases largely and rapidly year by year, although even in this field of consumption we only get rid of about five-and-a-half per cent. of our total output. The talk about the substitution of peat is almost sheer nonsense—first, because hardly anyone is likely to make use of peat who can get coal, and next because when peat has been properly prepared, it would cost as much as coal, even at present prices, relatively to its value as a heat producer. While, therefore, we do not believe in the possibility of adopting efficient substitutes for coal, we are decidedly of opinion that there is great room for economy of coal, and that the practice of this economy will bring the demand for that description of fuel abreast of the supply, which is constantly increasing. It is probable that the British coal output for the current year will be not less than two hundred and thirty million tons. If the demand falls to two hundred and twenty million tons—which is an abnormally high level—the coal famine will not much longer continue to cause trouble or anxiety.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Chusan, 2,852 tons, Captain C. D. Bennett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, 28th August, via intermediate ports, with her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev. and Mrs. Davey and 2 infants, Mr. R. A. Block, Rev. E. P. Herbert, Mr. Abdoolally, Mr. Allibhov, Mr. B. Alexander, Mr. Ragas, Captain Hunter, Mr. C. E. Phillimore, 15 men, Bedford Regiment, 7 men Scottish Rifles, 2 men Royal Highlanders, 4 men N. O. S. Borderers and two deck.

THE LATE MR. GRATTAN GEARY.

The *Ultramar* writes:—The late Mr. Geary was a journalist of acute intelligence and vast erudition. His profound knowledge of the East entitled him to be a sure guide for the publicists who are engaged in such enterprise. He was competent to deal with subjects, which were engaging public attention, his style was attractive, clear and facile his description vivid, rapid and interesting. He marshalled his facts always with accuracy and loyalty, which were the chief characteristics of this eminent man of letters. As a critic, he was severe and keen, but his writings always denoted impartiality and good sense. Always brave and daring, he embraced enterprises, which were likely to bring him farther stores of knowledge—the sum total of human knowledge at the extreme peril of his life.

DYEING FACTORY IN MAZAGON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I write this to bring to the notice of the authorities the fact that a dyeing factory has been started at Mazagon, on De Lima Street, and that such a factory cannot but produce unhealthiness around the locality, be the dye used aniline or indigo. No licence seems to have been granted as yet and it is, therefore, to be hoped that none will be by the Commissioner, without the consent of the neighbours.—Yours, &c.,

September 18. A MAZAGONWALLA.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

A FAIRLY large audience gathered at the Town Hall, on Monday evening, on the occasion of a concert being given in aid of the funds of the Station Hospital, Colaba. The programme was varied, and the items were much appreciated, but owing to continuous encores the concert was rather long drawn out. The Band of the Norfolk Regiment opened the proceedings, and both this and their subsequent performances were enjoyable. Major Collis Barry started the vocal part of the entertainment with a good song and was followed by Mr. Acworth, who recited with much vigour "The Dover Express." Mr. Ben Defreece introduced a new comic song, "There's a peculiar thing" for which he was enthusiastically encored; later in the evening he was equally successful with "Midnight Sun," also a new song, and it is not too much to say that he materially assisted to make the concert thoroughly successful. Private Fox gave one of Dan Leno's amusing songs, "The Grass Widower," for which he gained an encore, as did Corporal McEnuff for his contribution of "The Mother Tongue." Miss Pedraza rendered Grieg's "Solfeje's Song" in an effective manner, her fresh clear soprano was heard to perfection, and her musical interpretation is artistic in a high degree. Mrs. Hartigan won great appreciation for "An Irish Lullaby;" and equally good was Mr. W. Ferrier, who possesses a powerful bass voice, in "The Storm Fiend." An undoubted success was the violin solo of Mr. Henry Astell, who played (*a*) Cavatina (Carl Bohm) and (*b*) 2nd Mazurka (Wieniawski). Mr. Astell's performance was full of artistic taste and feeling, and his hearers accorded his effort a great reception. Mr. Regan, Corporal McEnuff and Private Fox also further contributed to the programme, which did not end until after midnight. Although the sailors did not take any part in the concert, a number of men from the Tenasserim under the direction of Chief Signaller F. W. Hugh, adorned the Hall with evergreens and bunting, and their decorations added to the brightness of the evening.

BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

YESTERDAY afternoon, a special meeting of the Improvement Trust was held at the offices, Albert Buildings. There were present Mr. S. Rebsch (presiding), Brigadier-General Ventris, Dr. Blaney, the Hon. Mr. C. T. Burke, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Mr. J. Willcocks, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Dr. Viegas and Mr. Gray.

THE MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

Mr. D. E. Wacha proposed in accordance with notice "That from and after the 1st October next, the Board meet once a week on a day to be fixed and oftener if necessary to consider and dispose of all questions concerning land and property, improvement schemes and reclamations. That from the date aforesaid the existing committees on Land Improvement and Reclamation be considered as dissolved.' Mr. Wacha contended that by the existing arrangement business was delayed and the Board went over the same ground over and over again. Half the members of the committee did not know what the other half were doing. Every member of the Board ought to know how resolutions were arrived at and that could only be done by the Board sitting as a whole. In business matters they should not take things on trust.

The Hon. Mr. Burke said he should certainly object to the existing committees being dissolved because in the Port Trust he found that the committees were most useful. In the Board they might discuss certain questions but none of them except the chairman would have seen the papers. The committees gave that opportunity to a certain number, who were selected for their knowledge of the particular subjects dealt with. He would be extremely sorry to see the committees dissolved. With regard to the proposal to have more frequent meetings of the Board, that was a very good idea, but as Mr. Hughes would be here in November he thought it would be well if he had a chance of speaking on the subject. He hoped Mr. Wacha would not object to waiting one month.

Mr. Wacha: Mr. Hughes is not indispensable to the Trust.

Mr. Burke: No, not indispensable, but as a matter of courtesy I think it would be only right to defer the first part of the question until he is here. I propose as an amendment that the whole question be postponed until the first meeting in December.

Dr. Viegas thought that every Trustee who was anxious to study the questions brought before the Trust should be able to obtain all the papers relating to the subject. Mr. Wacha had omitted to include the Finance and Establishment Committee in his motion and he suggested that it should be added.

Mr. Wacha accepted the suggestion.

The chairman considered that there was no hurry about the matter as many questions were at present put upon the agenda of the Board, because the committees could not get through their work. Therefore while leaving to the committees only questions which required threshing out he thought they might defer the consideration of Mr. Wacha's proposal until Mr. Hughes returned. In the meantime the arrangement proposed by Mr. Wacha would be to some extent met. They would have to have a meeting if not every week almost every week. Though the Board's business had not been rapid so far he thought they were nearly up to date.

Mr. Willcocks said he felt like Mr. Wacha that having threshed out a subject twice in committee it was rather a waste of time discussing it on a third occasion in the meeting of the full Board. He didn't want the committees dissolved altogether and therefore he would defer what he had to say, as a matter of courtesy, until Mr. Hughes comes.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula thought there was not sufficient business for weekly meetings of the Board and they would lead to a considerable increase of cost. He was not in favour of the dissolution of the committees but contended that all the papers should be circulated among the whole of the Trustees.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna supported the amendment.

Mr. Wacha in reply to Mr. Burke observed that the Port Trust had to deal with only one subject, imports and exports, while the Improvement Trust had to deal with very large questions affecting the sanitation of the city. The time spent by members in making long minutes was wasted. He did not know what new light Mr. Hughes could throw on the subject that entitled them to say they must wait until he came back. Presidents and official members came and went and no man was indispensable.

The amendment to defer the question was carried by six against four.

TRANSFER OF LAND.

The Secretary submitted a Government Resolution regarding the transfer, free of cost, to the Trust of a vacant piece of Government land at Chaupati.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Presidency Executive Engineer to make over the land and thanking the Government for making a free grant of the land to the Trust.

RENT OF STABLES.

It was decided to enter into an agreement with Messrs. Abdool Rehman Mirza and Co. who had undertaken to rent the Nagpada Stables from the 1st July, 1900, to 31st May, 1901, at a monthly rental of Rs. 250, plus water tax.

TENDERS FOR ROAD MATERIAL.

The acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Teju Kaya and Co. amounting to Rs. 6,942 for materials for the construction of one main and one cross road in connection with the 1st Nagpada Improvement Scheme was recorded. A tender from the same firm amounting to Rs. 10,844 for materials for new roads on the Hornby Road plot was also accepted. The same firm's tender of Rs. 21,997 for materials for the construction of roads on Agripada estate was likewise accepted. In each case the accepted tender was the lowest received.

BOMBAY ROVERS' ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT.

SHROPSHIRES VS. TELEGRAPH.

THESE teams met on Tuesday evening on the Cooperage, but the game was very uneven. In the first half the military team were always to the front and scored three goals to one, and in the second part they added a further goal. The Telegraph was altogether outplayed, and the play resolved itself into a succession of pressure upon the English goal.

The teams were as follows:—

Shropshires: Acton, Brammer, Bromfield, Stapleton, Millichip, Vale, Griffiths, Stewart, Ralphs, Harris, and Somerfield.

Telegraph: Peters, Mason, Montgomery, Connolly, Morley, Lyas, Store, Harle, Speechly, Carmen and Michael.

Sergeant Michael, 20th Hussars, acted as umpire.

The game this evening will be between the Norfolk Regiment and the Rovers. Kick-off at 4-45 p.m. sharp.

The following will represent the Rovers:—Messrs. Howson, Walton, Reynolds, Manning, Scrafton, Lyon, Tyler, McIntosh, Davies, Firth, and Goddard.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the above association was held yesterday morning in Graham's Buildings, when Mr. Alex. M. Tod (Manager, New Zealand Insurance Company,) presided. There were also present:—Mr. J. W. Rice, (Messrs. Glade and Co., Agents, Switzerland Marine Insurance Co., Ld., Continental Insurance Co.); Mr. Nigel F. Paton (Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., Agents, Western Assurance Co., of London and Toronto, World Marine Insurance Co., Ld.); Mr. Krishnarava Ramchandra (Messrs. Gaddum and Co., Agents, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ld., Triton Insurance Co., Ld., Canton Insurance Office, Ld., Imperial Marine Insurance Co., of Tokio); Mr. Jamsetjee Muncherjee Banajee (Messrs. Framjee Sons and Co., Agents, Yangtsze Insurance Association); Mr. C. H. Armstrong (Messrs. Lyon and Co., Agents, Maritime Insurance Co., Ld.); Mr. Merwanjee D. Jeejeebhoy (Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., Sea Insurance Co., Ld., China Traders' Insurance Company), British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company; Dr. Shapurjee (Messrs. Latham Abercrombie and Co., Standard Marine Insurance Co.); Mr. Govinjee (Messrs. Jeewandas Muljee and Co., Agents, Eastern Insurance Co., Ld.); Mr. Gungadhar Dewjee (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., Ocean Marine Insurance Co., Ld., Union Marine Insurance Co., Ld.)

The President, in a few remarks proposed the adoption of the report, which was agreed to. The ballot for a new committee resulted in the election of Messrs. A. M. Tod (chairman), Nigel F. Paton (Vice-chairman) J. W. Rice, W. M. Ross, and Krishnarao Ramchandra. On the proposition of Mr. N. F. Paton, Messrs. Fergusson and Irvine, chartered accountants, were re-appointed auditors.

The following is the Report of the Committee for the period from 1st July 1899 to 30th June 1900.

HOMEWARD BUSINESS.

Soon after the close of the last official year, representations were made to the Association that in view of the excessive discounts then being allowed upon business, other than that controlled by the Mauritius and Coastal Tariff, some steps should be taken to retard further upward movement if possible. With this end in view the Committee addressed the Agents, Under-writers and Managers of Marine Insurance Companies represented in Bombay, suggesting for their consideration the advisability of coming to an agreement for the purpose of restricting the discount on all unscheduled business to a maximum of say 50 per cent. A large number of offices having signified their approval of the proposal, a meeting of the Companies interested was held on 29th August 1899, when the following rates for lawful Merchandise to the United Kingdom, Continent (between Bordeau and Hamburg), and Mediterranean Ports were agreed to, the discount being limited to a maximum of 40 per cent., and the brokerage 10 per cent.:—

F. P. A.	Per Cent.
P and O and Messageries Maritimes Steamers	7-16
Liners such as Austrian Lloyds Anchor Line, Hall Line and other recognised Lines	½
100 A-1 Steamers	9-16
W. P. A.	
Skins and Hides per P and O and Messageries Maritimes Steamers	1
Skins per Liners and 100 A-1 Steamers	1¼
Wool per P and O and Messageries Maritimes Steamers	1¼
Wool per Liners and 100 A-1 Steamers	1½
Myrabolams per P and O and Messageries Maritimes Steamers	1
Myrabolams per Liners and 100 A-1 Steamers	1¼
Gum in cases and bags and other goods per P and O and Messageries Maritimes Steamers	1
Gum per Liners and 100 A-1 Steamers	1¼
Seeds and Wheat per P and O and Messageries Maritimes Steamers	1
Seeds and Wheat per Liners and 100 A-1 Steamers	1¼
average to be payable if over	3
T. L. O. AND ALL RISK.	
Specie, pearls, precious stones and registered parcel posts to the United Kingdom and Continent 1/8 per cent Less	10

These rates, however, were not long maintained for in the following month one of the leading offices in Bombay, which had previously consented to join the movement, gave notice of withdrawal, under instructions from its Head Office, and the Committee accordingly informed the other signatories that the Tariff had been suspended.

OTHER TARIFFS AND AGREEMENTS.

The Committee have also to place on record, with much regret, the suspension during the year of all other Agreements and Tariffs which had, from time to time, been introduced in Bombay under the auspices of the Association, this step having been necessitated by the withdrawal of certain Companies on whom the Committee had relied for their faithful observance along with other signatories.

BOMBAY-CALCUTTA AGREEMENT.

Since the suspension of the Agreements mentioned above, the Committee have been endeavouring to re-introduce the Bombay-Calcutta Agreement on lines somewhat more advantageous than what the previous movement permitted, while at the same time not interfering with business falling within the scope of offices in Calcutta.

GENERAL AVERAGE ADJUSTMENTS.

The circumstances attending the distribution of the general average contributions in regard to the cargo carried by the s.s. "Radley," to which reference is made in the Association's Report for 1899-90, led to further steps being taken by the Committee in the course of the year with the view of securing some uniformity in the settlement of similar claims in future. They accordingly placed themselves in communication with the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and invited the co-operation of that body with the object of introducing a rule to the effect that in all cases of general averages, the deposits called for should be vested in the names of two Trustees who would, on adjustment of the claim, pay what might be found due at the rate of exchange ruling when the General Average Statement was received, and return the balance to the depositors. It was pointed out that the chief reason for some such arrangement being necessary was that ship-owners to protect themselves always demanded a deposit in excess of any probable liability, and as the liability in connection with the cargo was not determined until the average was adjusted, it was not, the Committee considered, right that shipowners should have the control of the money during the time that the General Average Statement was being prepared.

In the reply received the Committee of the Chamber stated that the papers had been circulated among the members of the Chamber, and that the majority of the members favoured the proposal submitted by the Association.

On reconsideration, however, of the whole question the Committee decided to waive their suggestion in the matter of the appointment of Trustees, as enquiries made by them showed that in the case of transhipments to minor ports, it might be difficult to secure the services of responsible parties to act as Trustees; but before taking further action they desired Mr. J. W. Rice, a member of the Committee to make further enquiries and submit his views. Mr. Rice reported as follows:—"(1) No uniform basis of adjustment has so far been adopted by all Vessels, Outsiders and or Liners. (2) It is neither incumbent by Law or Practice on Shipowners—(*a*) To place General Average Deposits at interest under a separate account in a Bank, not to give Consignees and or Underwriters the benefit of such interest if earned. (*b*) To bind themselves at what port the adjustment of such average shall take place. I beg to attach the following papers and documents for the information of the Committee. (1) Circular dealing with the General Average Statement of the s.s. 'Radley' and embodying Counsel's opinion thereon. (2) A selection of Bills of Lading in vogue in Bombay. (3) A newspaper cutting dealing with the system of General Average Adjustments of the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company. Before proceeding further, I beg to remind the Committee that at last meeting, in which this question was discussed, it was decided that the suggestion of appointing Trustees should not be adopted, as this procedure was held to create additional expenditure and was almost certain to cause delay in the delivery of cargo. I may add that I concur with this decision. It is interesting to note that a comparatively large number of Bills of Lading and amongst others the Eastern Trade Bill of Lading, compiled by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, contains no clause dealing with the adjustment of general averages. It seems to me that the only possibility of attaining a uniform procedure is to obtain the insertion, in all Bills of Lading used in International Trade, of a clause binding owners to a set procedure in case of general average being declared. Under the circumstances I beg to put forward the following clause for the consideration of the Committee:—'Average payable according to York-Antwerp Rules of 1890 as per official adjustment of a sworn Average Adjuster at such port at which the bulk of the cargo has been discharged, if such Adjuster be there available, otherwise at the nearest convenient port. All deposits to be regarded as Trust Monies, and for the benefit of Consignees and or Underwriters to be lodged under a separate account at interest in a leading Bank at port of payment or in the case of transhipment cargo at such port at which the transhipment has been effected. A Banker's certificate to this effect to be embodied in the Adjustment.'"

Agreeing with Mr. Rice, the Committee decided that the interests of Underwriters would be equally well served, if uniform procedure were established by the alteration of the forms of Bills of Lading at present in use, and that a fair and equitable adjustment of claims could be arrived at in the first instance by the insertion in the Eastern Trade Form of the clause suggested by him. The Committee accordingly addressed the Chamber again in the matter; but it is to be regretted that that body could not see its way to support the suggestion put before them by the Association.

The Committee were, however, at the time of compiling this report, in correspondence with the Institute of London Underwriters in the matter, and they have also solicited the co-operation of the Liverpool Underwriters' Association and the Calcutta Marine Insurance Agents' Association in bringing about the proposed reform.

LIABILITY OF UNDERWRITERS IN REGARD TO THE INSURANCE ON COTTON PER S.S. CHUSAN.

In March last information reached the Committee that the P. and O. S. N. Company's Chusan, which left Bombay for China in the beginning of the year, had arrived at Singapore on the 19th January last with 16 inches of water in the forehold, due to a small hole in one of her plates caused by corrosion. It was reported that the cargo, consisting of cotton for Japan, was so badly damaged, that it had to be discharged as it would have proved a source of danger to the ship. It was also reported that a patch would be put over the hole and the steamer would not have to dock at Singapore.

As the matter was of considerable importance to Underwriters in Bombay, the Committee consulted a leading firm of Solicitors on the subject, and a case was drawn up for the opinion of Counsel on the following points:—(1) That the Policies do not relieve the assured from their implied warranty that the ship was seaworthy at sailing. (2) That the presumption will be that the ship was not seaworthy at sailing. (3) That the P. & O. will be liable to holders of Bills of Lading on their implied contract to furnish a seaworthy ship. (4) That if the P. & O. Company are so liable but if any of the Underwriters have, by the terms of their Policies, taken on themselves loss caused by the failure to furnish a seaworthy ship, then the Underwriters on payment of the claims against them would have their remedies over against the P. & O.

Mr. John Macpherson (Barrister-at-law), who was consulted on the subject, stated as follows:—"The warranty by the Assured of Seaworthiness is 'after all the main protection of the interests of the Underwriters (III L. R. P. C. 243),' and 'fundamental condition which can only be dispensed with by an express agreement between the parties to that effect.' Weir vs. Aberdeen 2 B. and Ald 320, and 'any words inserted in the policy to exclude the warranty must clearly specify the intention to exclude it' (case above cited Quebec Marine Insurance Company vs. Commercial Bank of Canada III P. C. L. R. 234). I find nothing in either of the policies attached to the instructions which, in my opinion, excludes the warranty. Assuming that by the 'German' Company policy, the Underwriters accept the risks of the shipper, I do not think that the Bill of Lading of the P. and O. Company shifts the risk of unseaworthiness at time of starting from the shipowners to the shippers. The 'Perils' insured against are perils *subsequent* to the loading' and 'are capable of and ought to receive a construction not *nullifying* and destroying the implied obligation of the shipowners to provide a ship proper for the perfomance of the duty which he has undertaken. (Steel *vs.* State Line Company 3 L.R.A.C. 85).' This view, if correct, disposes of any similar contention, attempted to be raised on the terms of the other two policies. I, therefore, think that the Underwriters would have a good answer to any claim by the assured, if the Chusan was unseaworthy when she started on the voyage. Whether she was so or not, is a question of fact, and the burden of proof would be on the Underwriters. But the circumstance of the vessel, shortly after sailing, springing a leak, without anything in the weather to account for it, has been held to create a presumption (of course, like all presumptions liable to be rebutted) that she was unseaworthy when she started (Watson *vs.* Clark 1, Dow, 366; Parker *vs.* Pots 3, Dow, 23; and Pickup *vs.* Thames and Mersey, &c., L. R. 3 Q. B. D. 594). In this case it seems probable that the corrosion, which led to the leak, existed when the vessel started, and she was consequently unseaworthy at that time. I agree with all the propositions stated at the close of the instructions."

BUSINESS FROM BURMA RICE PORTS.

It was brought to the notice of the Committee in May last, that Marine Offices in Bombay were, at the time, competing very freely for business from Burma Rice Ports, and that in consequence, the rate for such business had been reduced in some cases to about 1-10th of 1 per cent. net. With the view of reducing this competition, it was suggested that an agreement be circulated for signature, binding offices in Bombay not to accept business from Burma Rice Ports.

The matter received the consideration of the Committee, but seeing that all previous agreements had, shortly previous to this reference, been suspended, they did not think the time opportune to approach offices in the matter. The subject, however, will not be lost sight of, and the Committee will be glad to give further consideration to the proposal when a suitable opportunity presents itself later on.

SURVEY OF PACKAGES LANDED SEA-DAMAGED.

In November 1889, a member of the Association addressed the Committee as to the desirability of introducing a joint clause, limiting the time at port of discharge, for the survey of any packages landed sea-damaged. It was represented that cases frequently occurred in which delay enhanced deterioration, and it was submitted that the party responsible for the aggravation of the loss should be either made responsible for the excess damage so caused, or else the time during which a claim could be preferred against the Company, should be materially restricted.

As in the case of the reference regarding Burma business—mentioned in the preceding paragraph—the Committee were not able to see their way to support the proposal, and so informed the firm which had addressed them on the subject.

CRAFT RISKS AT JEDDAH.

Enquiries made by the Calcutta Marine Insurance Agents' Association, as to Craft risk losses at Jeddah, elicited the following information which may be of interest to Marine Offices in Bombay:—(*i*) There is no Harbour Police or Patrol, and the authorities do not interfere with the overloading of Crafts, the boatmen loading same as they like. The lightermen are very independent, as the hire of the Craft is received by them, per package or bag, as the case may be, from the consignee. (*ii*) The distance from the anchorage to the wharf is about 2 to 3 miles by the different passages; there is no direct *route* from the anchorage to the wharf. The lighters when loaded have to pass through 6 to 7 passages. Some of these passages are through reefs and some through sandy banks, but all of them of late have become very shallow, having filled up with sand, and, as a further consequence, they have become very narrow. The boats when entering these channels and passages often meet with strong breezes, causing them to strike the reefs or ground in the channel, and generally they capsize or make water through breakage. (*iii*) The Government of Jeddah do not think of dredging these narrow and shallow places, and it is feared that in a very few years, unless some steps are taken, Crafts will not be able to enter at all. The custom of the port is that when a Craft strikes, the lighterman reports same in writing to the Harbour Master, and this official, after satisfying himself as to the nature of the cause of the accident, certifies to same.

REPRESENTATION OF THE ASSOCIATION AT OUTPORTS.

With a view to watching the interests of Underwriters and more especially in having some responsible firm to examine all Craft claims, the Calcutta Marine Insurance Agents' Association have arranged for certain firms to represent the Association, and have recommended to Marine Offices in Calcutta that in the case of policies to any of the Ports named, a slip should be attached notifying that no claims will be admitted unless certified as being in order by the Association's representative at that particular port.

The following is a list of Agents:—Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, Messrs. Stuart, Hall and Co.; Masulipatam, Maiden and Co.; Madrass, Best and Co.; Pondichery, Pernon, Bayol and Co.; Negapatam, Adamson McTaggert and Co.; Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry and Mangalore, Pierce Leslie and Co.; Hodeidah, Cremaschi and Muller; Jeddah, Gellaty, Hankey Sewell and Co.; Durban, A. Findlay and Co.; East London, Mr. Alfred E. Deary; and Port Elizabeth, J. R. Wells.

Similar steps are being taken by your Committee, and at the time of compiling this report, they were endeavouring to ascertain the names of leading firms at Madagascar Ports and Ports on the East Coast of Africa who would be agreeable to act on behalf of the Bombay Underwriter's Association and assist offices in Bombay in the examination of all claims.

WAR RISK EXTRAS.

The system adopted last year, of obtaining definite information, by cable, of the extra premia charged by home Underwriters for covering war risk, was largely utilized during the period covered by this report, and the Committee take this opportunity of again tendering their thanks to; the Institute of London Underwriters for so promptly furnishing all available information, and also to the Calcutta Marine Insurance Agents' Association from which body most of the enquiries emanated. In October 1899 there was a very uneasy feeling abroad in consequence of the state of the political situation, so much so that all Lloyd's Underwriters and many of the Companies in London gave notice to their assured of their intention to insert the F. C. & S. clause in their open covers at the expiration of 15 days. In view of this the Institute of London Underwriters cabled to the Association that extra rates (1-8 to 1-4 per cent.) were being quoted by many Underwriters if war risk was demanded. Shortly after the London Institute again cabled stating that all Companies were giving 15 days' notice and reinstating the Free of Capture and Seizure Clause in open Policies, and from the mail advices, subsequently received, it appeared that French and Antwerp Underwriters had given notice of a like nature, and that in one case 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent. and in another 5*s.* 5*d.* per cent, had been paid to cover war risk on a policy (steamer or steamers, India home) up to the end of 1899. In view of this information the Committee suggested to Marine Insurance Companies represented in Bombay the desirability of giving the requisite 15 days' notice that the said clause would be re-instated in all open covers from which it had been deleted, unless an extra premium was paid at rates current in London for war risk. At a later date, owing to several offices in Calcutta being led to believe that the extra date actually charged by Head Offices was lower than the figures referred to above, the Committee cabled to the Institute of London Underwriters on 4th December 1899, enquiring whether Agreement Companies were charging war risk extra and what were the lowest rates, and were informed in reply that the war rates at the time were Steam one shilling, Sail not less than 1-8 per cent. nominal. This information was in due course transmitted to the Calcutta Marine Insurance Agents' Association. On 20th February last, at the instance of the Calcutta Association, the Committee again cable to the London Institute enquiring whether war rates were still being charged by all Companies in reply to which they were informed that such was the case in regard to open contracts, but not so for immediate sailings by named steamers. At the close of the official year, owing to the prospect of war with China the Committee cabled to the London Institute enquiring whether any extra rates were being charged, and were informed, in raply, that individual Companies were charging 1-8 to 1-4 per cent. nominal for risks, east of Singapore, but that no definite Agreement had been made to this effect.

STAMP DUTY ON STERLING POLICIES.

The question as to the correct rate at which to convert sterling amounts for the purposes of calculating stamp duty on Marine Policies was referred to the Committee in the months of February and May last. The reply given in both cases was to the effect that, as laid down in the Notification of the Government of India (No. 787 S. R. of 17th February 1899) Rs. 15 should be taken as the equivalent of £1 in calculating ad valorem duty on instruments chargeable therewith.

AMERICAN COTTON WASTE BALES.

In reply to an enquiry as to whether American Cotton Waste bales (not cylindrical) should be treated as full-pressed or otherwise for purposes of rating under the Native Craft Tariff, the committee, under date 19th January last stated that such cargo should be dealt with as half-pressed, but added that as the Tariff in question has been suspended, it was left to the Insurance Office concerned to fix the rate to be charged under Policies for such risks.

WEEKLY RATES OF EXCHANGE.

The Committee have regularly supplied to members the weekly rates of exchange fixed by them for insertion in policies of insurance, and the detailed figures are now published in the Appendix for facility of reference. The highest rate of exchange on London during the year was 1*s.* 4 9-32*d.* and occurred. 13th January last while the lowest quotation was 1*s.* 3 31-32*d.* and occurred on 29th July 1899.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A list of the various Marine Insurance Companies working in Bombay, distinguishing the Companies accepting risks generally in Bombay, those actually accepting risks, and those having agents merely for the purpose of paying claims, has been compiled up to 30th June 1900.

ASSOCIATION'S LIBRARY.

A list of the standard works and other publications belonging to the Association is embodied in the report, and the books are always available to members on application to the Secretary.

WRECKS AND CASUALTIES.

The usual summary of wrecks and casualties to vessels connected with the trade of the port is given in the Appendix, together with a summary of the reports made to Lloyd's Agents in Bombay by the various steam and other vessels which have met with accidents, casualties, or damage of any kind during the period under review.

STRANDING OF THE S. S. AILSWALD.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, a marine court, consisting of Mr. W. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate (president), Captain Hardcastle and Captain Elford (assessors) sat to enquire into the circumstances regarding the stranding of the s. s. Ailswald, off Perim Isle.

Mr. Yorke-Smith, acting Public Prosecutor, represented the Crown, Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, solicitors, appeared on behalf of Capt. Henry Thomas Bovey, master of the Ailswald; and Mr. P. Byrne, solicitor, on behalf of Mr. Thomas Muir, chief officer of the steamer.

Captain Bovey, examined by Mr. Yorke-Smith, deposed that the Ailswald was a screw steamer of 240 horse-power, and on 20th August last, the day of her grounding, she was bound from Sulina to Bombay. Witness took charge of the vessel as master in Barry, Cardiff. He went to other places before he went to Sulina. The last time witness left the United Kingdom it was from Penarth. It was witness' first voyage down the Red Sea. When he left Port Said, the last coaling station, the draft of the ship was 21 11½, and he was steering by the standard compass from the bridge. He also steered by another compass and checked the deviations twice a day. The chronometer was last rated at Port Said and found correct. He had on board five admiralty sheets of 1888. He had no books containing instructions as regards navigation of the Red Sea. He had Walker's soffrail log, it was continually towing and examined every four hours, or between point and point. On the 20th of last month the ship got ashore on Perim Island. On the 19th it rained thick and heavy in the evening, and according to his position the vessel should have been near Zebel Juban. Witness expected to see Perim Light. There was a man on the forecastle, but witness could not say who was on the look-out. The second officer was on the bridge at 3 a. m. There was a change in the officers, the second officer went below, and the chief officer went up. The speed of the ship, by the patent log, was about 9 knots. At dawn witness saw some high land to the east. Witness took it to be Zebel Juban. What he actually saw was Babul Mandap, but he saw no light whatever. The next thing witness saw was the lantern of the Perim Light-house. The distance from the light-house was estimated to be ten miles. To pass through the small straits, the witness altered his course. In an hour after the course had been altered, the ship took the ground forward. No one was taking soundings; he saw no necessity to take it, as the straits were open. The crew totalled 24 in all. Usually he had three, but that morning he had two hands on the deck, and two at the wheel. The Ailswald always carried 3 men on each watch. Witness noticed the swinging of the ship after it struck. The currents gave it the swings. The ship remained ashore until 5 p.m. on 21st August last. After she was lighted, the Perim Coal Company assisted the master in getting her off. No damage was done to the ship, and the master accounted for the accident that the land had a deceptive appearance—the Perim land looked much further away. There was a strong current.

Examined by Mr. Craigie, the witness said he had been at sea for thirty-eight years, and held Master's certificate for twenty-three years. He had never before met with an accident before, since he had been at sea. He first sighted the high land of Perim. He could not sight the shore. The base of the island was surrounded by a haze. The Political Resident and Lloyd's Agent told witness there was a strong sand storm, and he could not see the light in consequence thereof. The chief officer having been through the straits before witness relied on him, and therefore did not think it risky, to steer through the small strait. There was no sounding machine on board the ship. The chief officer was on duty when the vessel struck. The officer on the bridge was practically in charge for the time being.

The chief officer was next called and examined.

The president of the court after consulting the assessors handed over the certificates to the master and the chief officer, respectively, observing that the court found no blame was to be attached to them.

Generals Ferrero, Delmayo, Baldissera, Gandolfi, and Pelloux have been charged with the mission of announcing the accession of King Victor Emmanuel to the throne of Italy to the principal foreign States. Admiral Canevaro and Major de Paoli have been selected to announce his accession to the British Court.

The Leeds Corporation are about to introduce a new method of collecting tram fares in the city. Hitherto the box system has been used. The object is to prevent leakage. The appliance to be adopted is a new one, a ticket showing the date and exact time of issue, which comes from America. It prints the amount of the fare, the stage to which the passenger is entitled to travel, and the number of the machine by which the ticket was printed. It will also print an advertisement on the back of the ticket and afford a guarantee against counterfeiting. The appliance, contained in a case 5in. square and 2in. in depth, is carried by the conductor strapped round his waist, and it records in front, where it may be seen by the passenger, the amount of the fare-paid as well as the total value in price of the tickets which have been issued and the total number of passengers.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every caseGrey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE SITUATION AT AMOY.

JAPANESE LAND TROOPS.

THE ESCAPE OF THE COURT.

[From the China papers of Aug. 25 to Sep. 1.]

Amoy, August 25.

The Japanese, fearing trouble, have landed a small armed force with a machine gun, on the British Concession.

Shanghai, August 27.

Despite the repeated statements made by Li Hung Chang that the Emperor and Empress Dowager and suite are still at the capital, it is believed that the whole Court has escaped to Shansi. Owing to the wholesale executions by Chang-Chi-tung of so-called reformers at Wuchang, the outlook in that district is threatening.

On the 24th August there was still street fighting in Peking.

The foreign cemetery at the capital has been shockingly desecrated.

Large Chinese forces are still approaching Peking from the Southward.

ALLIES AT THE CAPITAL.

Shanghai, August 26.

The Emperor and Empress Dowager left Peking by the Chu Yung gate and, on 11th inst., reached Tai-tung-hsien by way of Yang-kuo-hsien (both hsiens are at the extreme north of the Shansi province).

Princes Tuan, Ching and Li and Cabinet Ministers Wang Wen Shao, Chao Shu Chiao and Chi Shiu followed their Majesties.

The party was protected by troops under command of General Tung Fuhsiang as rear guard.

Sung Yee (tutor of the Prince Apparent) left for Paoting.

Hsiu-tung and Kang Yi disappeared.

The palace is guarded by foreign troops.

The Allies have taken charge of the affairs at Peking.

The departure of Li Hung Chang for the North is indefinitely postponed.

ESCAPED FROM SHANSI.

FURTHER DETAILS.

A correspondent writes to the *N.-C. Daily News* amplifying the story of the horrible treatment of missionaries from Shansi:—

The manner of Miss Rice's death was as follows. Being beaten with the others, hustled and driven from village to village and town to town by the fiends who hardly dared to make an end of them, she and Miss Houston at last came to an end of their strength. They sat down and the others were driven on and lost to view. Miss Rice was taken, beaten, thrown down and a heavy Northern cart was drawn backwards and forwards over her to crush the life out of her, but not effecting this, the Chinese devils who were at the work dragged her aside and beat her with clubs, only to throw her under the cart again. This happened repeatedly until at last she was dead. Miss Houston, who had remained with her to the end, maddened with horror, got up and ran from the place, but was recaptured and was for twenty days in the hands of the Chinese. How it came about, she probably never knew, but she somehow rejoined the party from whom she had separated with Miss Rice. When she did so, she was in a fearful state. Her skull was fractured, but for days she lingered with the brain exposed, till at last mortification set in and she joined her friend in death.

Mrs. Cooper had had all her upper clothing torn from her and the fierce sun, beating down on her, had blistered her shoulder and breast till all the skin peeled off. Then flies came in swarms and before her death the surface of the upper part of her body was a mass of magots, and so she too died.

When the little children arrived in Hankow, spectators say that they resembled the poor famine children of India, so emaciated were they; their little bones all showing, and no flesh on their limbs.

No food had been given them on the way; for four days they lived on grass, the people treating them as rebel outcasts, offering them coffins as by custom, but no food.

The above facts are, Sir, repulsive, I know, but they should, as I have previously stated, be known. However, if you think they ought not to appear in print, I bow to your judgment, but I should prefer that they may be privately circulated to rouse the just indignation of all Westerners against this monstrous race, who have outclassed everything, not perhaps in pure cruelty, for many of our European ancestors were cruel, but in cruelty added to vile and abject cowardice.

Allow me to add an account of what happened to three Swedish ladies belonging to an associated body of the China Inland Mission, Miss Anderson, Miss Engstrom, and Miss Petersson.

At one place when in the hands of an enormous mob, having been seized on their journey from Shansi down to Hankow, they were forced to kneel down with bare necks in the middle of the road, while the executioner stood by with a huge sword ready for the decapitation of three women: One of the three, I am not sure which, so will not mention a name for fear of mistake, being naturally in a state of fearful nervous tension, broke into a kind of hysterical laugh, and the cowards surrounding them (in hundreds), slunk off without further molestation of them, not understanding the reason of her laugh. They then escaped by the help of four men who had stood by them. All three eventually reached Shanghai in safety, and are now on their way home having formed the wise resolution of never returning to China.

These, Sir, are only a few of many fearful tales which have not yet been told, and of many more perhaps worse, which never will be told, of the kind of treatment received by innocent harmless people at the hands of the yellow devils of China, who understand nothing of honour or gentleness, kindness or right, but as a nation are in every way debased, cruel, filthy, loathsome in manners, customs and morals. When we think of the murders that have taken place, the outrages and cruelty practised in Northern, Southern, Eastern, Western and Central Provinces at the mere word of the Manchu ruler whom the loyal Chinese profess to abhor, we may gauge the depth of barbarity and brutality to which this nation as a whole has sunk. For, I repeat it, these murders and outrages, perpetrated not only now but during the past few years, have not been the acts of Boxers, robbers, or mutinous troops but those of the Chinese people, North, South, East, and West—connived at by the officials, planned by the so-called gentry, carried out by the masses.

And this is the country with whom we have treaties whose representatives are at our European courts one of them, a notably anti-foreign Chinaman wearing the order of Knighthood; and to whose Court we in return send Ministers and Plenipotentiaries with what result let the last two months testify.

The fact of the matter is, Sir, that the Chinese are merely a Tartar horde still, their governors and rulers but Tartar chieftains, in spite of a few forms of art and cultivation which have blinded the Western Powers to the brutality and depravity which lie after all so near the surface.

OUR WARSHIPS UP THE YANGTSE.

Kinkiang, August 18.

Some of the men on board our guardship here—H.-M.S. Linnet—are down with the heat. One poor fellow died a few days ago from the same cause and was buried in the cemetery here. I am also given to understand that a large proportion of the ship's company of H.M.S. Pique at Hankow are in hospital from sunstroke and heat apoplexy. In Hankow there is ice. Here there is none, and people have to depend for their cold drinks on their wells. One or two fortunate individuals here, however, took time by the forelock—or, fetlock, as one of them put it to me the other day—and managed to secure ice from Hankow before the steamers from there grew so large that it practically debarred folks from the other ports getting any.

We are all anxiously looking forward to the grand break in the summer that generally takes place yearly about the latter end of this month. The thermometer then drops from 104°, or whatever it is, to 82°, and we enjoy existence again—at least as much as we can in this dusty old, God-forsaken sport.

Things are quiet here—very quiet. The Settlement is almost like a place of the dead since the ladies and children all left. Go where you like here you cannot see a petticoat. After business is over at 4 p. m. daily we all adjourn to the little Public Gardens and have tennis ad libitum, with an occasional 'smile,' and a puff or puff of the weed between the sets. The Linnets are on shore every afternoon and join us.

SUFFERINGS OF THE MISSIONARIES.

From all accounts the missionaries who are on their way in from the interior to Hankow are having a fearful time of it. There are harrowing rumours of murders and outrage, but I am averse to committing the details to paper until the reports are well authenticated.

THE SIEGE OF THE BRITISH LEGATION.

SIX LADIES DEAD.

Chefoo, August 21st.

During the siege of the British Legation six ladies died from sickness. Nothing has been received here touching the foreigners in the other parts of the city.

THE RECENT OUTRAGE AT YING TAK.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

We have received the following additional particulars with regard to the destruction of the Wesleyan Mission Church at Ying Tak, Saturday, August 18th, the news of which was reported in our columns at the time. About eight o'clock on the morning of that day a small band of the Black Flags suddenly and unexpectedly swooped down on the Mission Church. They did nothing at that time and contented themselves with a careful inspection of the place and then retired. About ten o'clock they returned in large numbers, and it was plain that they had no good intentions. Their first inquiry was, Are there any Foreigners here? Perhaps the presence of a westerner would have restrained them. That is doubtful. It does look as if by increasing their number they were determined nothing should stand in the way of their riot and destruction. They went about their work in a most deliberate manner. In fact, they said 'We have received instructions to destroy this mission church and arrest all the Christians.' The rioters stole everything they could lay their hands on both in the church and from the houses of the Christians. Two shops owned by Christians, were also looted—one of these had a stock of Western drugs. It would be both interesting and amusing to know what becomes of these medicines. The Black Flags and a number of local robbers who took part in the riot, were apparently well satisfied with their plunder, so much so that nothing was attempted by way of arresting Christians. The young man who was arrested was found in the church and he was the only one carried away. His friends subscribed a sum of twenty taels and for that small amount his captors set him free. We are waiting with some amount of interest to know what steps have been taken to bring the guilty persons to justice in this case and also those cases which have occurred within the last few weeks, in the Fa Un and Tsing Un districts. Any shuffling or delay in the execution of justice is sure to have the worst effect.

IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

Chefoo, August 21.

The allied forces have employed dynamite to breach the walls of the Forbidden City, and have entered, with the assistance of four thousand armed Chistians living inside. The Allies' flag floating over the Imperial Palace. Street fighting still continues but the casualties are unknown.

THE EMPEROR STILL REPORTED IN PEKING.

The hopes of a numerous body of the Reform Party here with reference to the safety of the Emperor were considerably raised, by the news received from a member of the Party, a Secretary of the Governor Yuan Shih-kai at Chinan, to the effect that two of the latest Imperial decrees (11th and 12th inst.) received by Governor Yuan from Peking were written in what is supposed to be the Emperor's own hand-writing. In other words, the chirography is the same as that of the decrees which were issued during the Emperor's era of reform in 1898, and is now seen for the first time after an absence of just two years. This has given rise to the hope that the Emperor has managed to separate himself from the Empress Dowager, in which case it may be fairly assumed that his Majesty is now under the protection of the Allies.

MORE MINISTERS MURDERED.

If proof were wanted of the ruthlessness of the Empress Dowager and Prince Tuan, the latest news to hand of the recent butchery of a number of Imperial Clansmen and high officials would alone condemn them. Amongst those slaughtered just prior to the reported flight of the Empress Dowager and Tuan we now learn were Hsu Yung-yi (Chinese), President of the Board of War; Li Shan (Manchu), Vice-President of the Board of Revenue; and Lien Yuon (also Manchu); the first and last named of whom were Ministers of the Tsungli Yamen. The crimes of which these unfortunate officials were charged were of course friendliness to the Foreign Legations in Peking, a too high opinion of the prowess of the Western troops and a too low estimate of the Boxers.

As to the second-named official, Li Shan, it will be remembered that he was imprisoned at first on the charge of having furnished food, etc., to the Legations during the lull in the attacks on them (19th July to beginning of this month). Tuan wished to execute him but on the entreaties of Jung Lu, the Empress Dowager consigned Li Shan to the Board of Punishments. The facts of the case, however, seem to be that Li Shan's residence was close to the Legations and during the lull in hostilities the Foreign troops took advantage of it to dig deep entrenchments running close to Li Shan's house. This caused the Boxers to openly accuse Li Shan of making an under-ground passage to the Legations with traitorous intentions. They themseves arrested him and took him to Prince Tuan demanding Li Shan's immediate execution. Tuan was willing to obey the Boxers' edict but it so happened that Jung Lu was in the Palace at the time and successfully pleaded for his life—for the time being. Prince Tuan, however, seems to have kept Li Shan in mind even during the panic and confusion raised by the rapid and near approach of the Allied forces, and ere leaving the Capital obtained permission of the Empress Dowager to behead not only Li Shan but also all who were suspected of being friendly to Foreigners. The list we are afraid will be a large one. It is now also stated that even Jung Lu himself, is now a prisoner at the Board of Punishments on the same charge, but his confinement may possibly have been made to save him from the rage of the Foreign Powers and so enable him to be appointed one of the plenipotentiaries to negotiate for peace with them. Had Jung Lu really been imprisoned on a bona fide charge of favouring foreigners, he would probably have had the same fate as Li Shan and the others.

THE REIGN OF TERROR

at Peking, according to the latest news prior to the flight of the Empress Dowager, must have been terrible. The policy of Prince Tuan and the Empress Dowager appears to have been to make away with every one suspected of friendship with foreigners, and all who have spoken in disparaging terms of their beloved Boxers. Even those who were at first carried away, by the enthusiasm of the moment, but who subsequently saw through them and avoided them, have not escaped the general massacre, and men like the bigoted reactionis Ting Chieh (Manchu), Provincial Treasurer of Chihli, have also been executed at the demand of the Boxer chiefs 'for speaking disparagingly of the patriots'.

AMOY.

THE REAL SITUATION.

We have been favoured with the following extract from a private letter from Amoy, dated 28th August:—'As in many previous intances when there has been trouble in other parts of China Amoy has remained undisturbed. Its people are a poor, peace-loving, hardy and hard-working lot and if left alone not roused into excitement by undue taxation or oppression by their officials or foreigners, are as kindly a people as exist. At the same time, as in other places, there are bad characters who take advantag of troublous times to loot and plunder. The calling in from the country of the missionaries has left their houses open to the first gang of sneak thi eves that might come along, and naturally these gentry have taken advantage of the situation to loot and destroy some fifteen chapels and or mission residences in these districts. Well worked up for the press, the right heading for this would be Riots in Fokien—Fifteen Chapels Destroyed-Strong Anti-Christian feeling, etc., etc., If a man in the city of London or its suburbs were to proceed to Brighton for a holiday and left his house and furniture with open doors to take its chance, and if during his absence burglars took advantage of his so doing, he would get harsh remarks from any Court he took his case to, and most assuredly no compensation (were he an alien) from the British Government. If, say a Chinese priest built a house at Hampstead with temple attached, and his doctrine pleased not the roughs in that neighbourhood, and his valuables also excited their cupidity; and he was suddenly ordered by the Government to proceed to a safer place, and he did so, leaving all behind him; and the roughs one night looted his place—could it be described as an anti-Confucian riot. Would the Chinese Consul-Genereal demand the decapitation of the nearest Hampstead Magistrate and would the worthy inhabitants of that salubrious suburb be called upon to pay to the Chinese Government a heavy compensation and concede a large tract of their beloved heath? This may sound strained, but it is really only *vis a vis* the situation in Fokien to-day. We say most advisedly *Fokien*, because my remarks don't apply to the murderous outrage in others provinces which cannot be too strongly dealt with and vengeance in earnest taken for them. But Fokien is a province entirely by itself, and could be easily governed by those who know the people. And this leads up to the recent riot in Amoy, destruction of a Japanese temple, etc., etc. The gallant little Japs have a keen eye on this minerally rich and easily governed province, and so a 'situation' has been created, a shinto or priest of some kind rented in Amoy city a dirty little house. This, a few nights ago, was burned down, and is said to be the act of an organized mob (the said mob was invisible to the naked eye.) The Chinese version is, and it is accepted in many quarters, that the pious man removed his furniture, then purchased a few cases of kerosine, and the rest is making history. Somehow the house was burned and it behoved the Japanese man-of-war in harbour to land a strong force to protect their countryment The Chinese have offered no opposition to them, and now the island of Kulangsu and the city of Amoy is policed by Japnese marines. There has been no riot, no trouble. The Chinese are not unnaturally incensed and the English sorry to see a port taken and opened by British arms more than forty years ago calmy handed over to another power. Considering that eighty per cent. of the trade of the port is British it does seem a litttle hard. The Japanese claim hat they have a large number of subjects here and so they have as, for a small fee to the Formosan officials members of the criminal classes of Chinese in order to escape justice in China have been glad under persuasion to register themselves as Japanese subjects. No qualification is apparently demanded beyond the payment of the fee. The Japanese saiolrs and marines landed look smart all over and would be a credit to any nation in the world.

WAR SHIPS IN FAR EASTERN WATERS.

The subjoined tables will show the comparative strength of the European Warships in Chinese waters on the 18th instant:—

BRITISH SHIPS.

Name.	Rig.	Tons.	Guns.	I. H. P.	Captain.	Last reported at.
Alacrity	despatch vessel	1700	10	3000	Comdr C G F M Cradock	Shanghai
Algerine	sloop	1050	6	1100	Comdr R H Johnston Stewart	Taku
Argonaut	cruiser	11000	—	—	Capt H Cherry R N	Hongkong
Aurora	armoured cruiser 1st class	5600	12	8500	Capt E H Bayly	Taku
Barfleur	battleship 1st class	10500	14	13000	Capt G T Warrender	Taku
Bonaventure	cruiser 2nd class	4360	10	9000	Capt A H Smith Dorrien	Woosung
Britomart	gunboat	716	—	—	Lieut Philip Walters	Hongkong
Centurion	battleship 1st class	10500	14	13000	Capt J R Jellicoe	Woosung
Daphne	sloop	1140	8	2000	Comd C W Winnington Ingram	Woosung
Dido	cruiser 2nd class	5600	—	—	Capt P F Tillard	Woosung
Endymion	cruiser 1st class	7350	12	10000	Capt G A Callaghan	Taku
Esk	g bt 3rd class coast defence	363	3	200	Lieut Com C Chadwick	Chinkiang
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	360	6	5700	Lieut Com R J Keyes	Taku
Firebrand	gunboat 2nd class	455	4	360	—	Hongkong
Goliath	battleship	12950	—	—	Capt Lewis Wintz	Shanghai
Handy	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4000	—	Hongkong
Hart	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4000	—	Woosung
Hermione	cruiser 2nd class	4360	10	9000	Capt R S D Cumming	Nanking
Humber	storeship	1640	—	1640	Capt H J Davison	Hongkong
Isis	cruiser	5600	—	—	Capt G M Henderson	Amoy
Linnet	gun vessel 2nd class	756	2	870	Capt Wm W Smythe	Hankow
Lizard	gunboat	715	—	—	Lieut John C Watson	Foochow
Marathon	cruiser	2950	—	—	Capt John G M Field	Shanghai
Mohawk	cruiser	1770	—	—	Capt F W Freeman	Swatow
Orlando	armoured cruiser 1st class	5600	12	8500	Capt J H T Burke	Taku
Otter	torpedo boat destroyer	360	—	—	Lieut Walker	Hongkong
Peacock	gunboat 1st class	755	6	1200	Lieut Com P Coode	Weihaiwei
Phœnix	gunboat	1015	6	1400	Comdr R G Fraser	Weihaiwei
Pigmy	gunboat 1st class	755	6	1200	Lieut Com J F Green	Woosung
Pique	twin screw cruiser 2nd class	3600	8	7000	Capt Harry C Reynolds	Kiukiang
Plover	gunboat 1st class	755	6	1200	Lieut Com C V de M Cowper	Shanghai
Redpole	gunboat	805	6	720	Lieut Com C F Corbett	Canton
Robin	river gunboat	—	2	—	Comdr G G Webster	West River
Rosario	gunboat	980	6	1400	Comdr C A W Hamilton	Shanghai
Sandpiper	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut Comdr H C Carr	Hongkong
Snipe	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut Comdr Oldham	Wuhu
Swift	gun vessel 2nd class	756	2	870	—	Hongkong
Tamar	receiving ship	4650	6	—	Commodore Francis Powell	Hongkong
Terrible	cruiser 1st class	14200	—	—	Capt Percy Scott C B	Taku
Undaunted	armoured cruiser 1st class	5600	12	8500	Capt A C Clarke	Woosung
Wallaroo	cruiser	2575	—	—	Capt Rose	Shanghai
Waterwitch	Surveying ship	620	—	470	Comdr W O Lyne	Shanghai
Whiting	torpedo boat destroyer	360	6	5800	Lieut Comdr Mackenzie	Taku
Wivern	coast defenceship armoured	2750	4	1000	—	Hongkong
Woodcock	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut Com H D S Watson	Woosung
Woodlark	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut Com H E Hidlman	Shanghai

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

Name.	Flag and Description.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Captain.	Last reported at.
AUSTRIAN.						
Aspern	Austrian cruiser	676	—	—	Capt William Weber	Shanghai
Kaiserin Elisabeth	Austrian cruiser	4053	—	—	Capt Mauler von Elisenau	Shanghai
Maria Theresa	Austrian cruiser	5400	—	—	Capt V B R v Sambuchi	Shanghai
Zenta	Austrian cruiser	2500	—	—	Capt Montolmann	Taku
DUTCH.						
Holland	Dutch cruiser	3900	—	—	Capt S K Sybrandi	Shanghai
K W der Nederlanden	Dutch cruiser	4600	—	—	Capt J P van Rossum	Shanghai
Piethein	Dutch cruiser	3600	—	—	Capt J Jansen	Taku
FRENCH.						
Alouette	French gunboat	200	—	—	Lieut A Belloy	Shanghai
Aspic	French gunboat	475	3	450	Comdr Lourne	Saigon
Comete	French gunboat	525	—	—	Comdr Louet	Canton
D'Entrecasteaux	French flagship	8100	—	—	Capt de Marolles	Taku
Descartes	French cruiser	4000	14	8000	Capt Philibert	Taku
Eclaireur	French cruiser	1658	8	2050	Capt Texier	Taku
Friant	French cruiser	3759	—	—	Capt Adam	Shanghai
Guichen	French battleship	9500	—	—	Capt Perem	Taku
Jean Bart	French cruiser	4500	—	—	Capt Aubin	Taku
Kersaint	French gunboat	1220	6	2200	Capt de la Motte du Portail	Saigon
Lion	French gunboat	470	—	—	Capt Frost	Taku
Pascal	French cruiser	3988	14	8500	Capt Motet	Taku
Surprise	French gunboat	629	2	900	Capt Mornet	Woosung
Vauban	French cruiser	—	—	—	Capt Blondel	Kwongchauwan
Vipere	French gunboat	—	—	—	Glon dil Villeneuve	Shanghai
GERMAN.						
Brandenburg	German battleship	10100	—	—	Capt Rosendahl	Woosung
Gefion	German cruiser	4109	10	9000	Capt Rollmann	Woosung
Hela	German despatch vessel	2000	—	—	Comdr Rampold	Woosung
Hertha	German cruiser	6000	—	—	Capt Usedom	Hongkong
Iltis	German gunboat	1000	10	—	Comdr H H Lans	Taku
Irene	German cruiser	4200	8	2930	Capt Stein	Taku
Kaiserin Augusta	German cruiser	6331	20	14000	Capt Gulich	Taku
Kurfurst F Wilhelm	German flagship	10100	40	—	Capt Z Pra von H Zenderff	Woosung
Tiger	German gunboat	1494	—	—	Comdr Wittelsbaldt	Shanghai
Wissenburg	German battleship	10100	—	—	Capt Hofmeier	Woosung
Woerth	German battleship	10100	—	—	Capt Borckenhagen	Kiaochau
ITALIAN.						
Elba	Italian cruiser	2732	12	6500	—	Taku
Fieramosca	Italian cruiser	—	—	—	Capt Carlo Negri	Shanghai
Stromboli	Italian cruiser	3898	—	—	Capt Raffaele Marselli	Taku
Vettor Pisani	Italian cruiser	6700	—	—	Capt De Filippi C Onofrio	Shanghai
RUSSIAN.						
Admiral Kornieloff	Russian cruiser	5500	16	9000	Capt Jakovloff	Taku
Admiral Nachimoff	Russian cruiser	9000	—	—	Capt Vsivolojsky	Tientsin
Aleout	Russian gunboat	810	2	730	Capt Eikisky	Vladivostock
Bobre	Russian sloop	950	2	1150	Capt Dobrovolsky	Taku
Dimitry Donskoy	Russian cruiser	6000	16	7000	Capt Sharon	Taku
Gaidamak	Russian gunboat	500	9	3500	Capt Serebrennikff	Taku
Gremiastchy	Russian gunboat	1490	2	2000	Capt Miklashevsky	Taku
Koreetz	Russian sloop	1200	9	2150	Capt Sillman	Taku
Mandshur	Russian sloop	1200	3	1400	Comdr Kachaloff	Chemulpo
Navarin	Russian 2nd class battleship	10000	4	—	Capt Yenish	Taku
Otvajny	Russian gunboat	1490	2	2000	Capt Coprianoff	Taku
Petropavlovsk	Russian battleship	12000	—	—	Capt Grevsis	Taku
Rossia	Russian cruiser	12200	28	—	Capt Domejiroff	Taku
Rozboynik	Russian cruiser	1330	—	—	Capt Komaroff	Manila
Rurik	Russian flagship	10923	26	13250	Comdr Haupt	Taku
Silatch	Russian gunboat	950	2	1125	Capt Barranoff	Port Arthur
Sissoi Veliky	Russian 2nd class battleship	1000	14	8000	Capt Mollas	Taku
Sivootch	Russian gunboat	950	2	1120	Capt Soubatin	Taku
Vladimir Monamach	Russian armoured cruiser	6000	16	7000	Capt Prince Ouchtomsk	Taku
Vsadnik	Russian gunboat	500	11	3500	Capt Rogulia	Taku
Zabijaka	Russian cruiser	1230	6	1134	Comdr Sakruff	Port Arthur
AMERICAN.						
Bennington	U S gunboat	1710	6	3436	Comdr C H Arnold	Manila
Brooklyn	U S flagship	9215	—	—	Capt C M Thomas	Taku
Buffalo	U S cruiser	9000	—	—	Capt C Hutchins	Taku
Callao	U S gunboat	208	1	255	Lieut G B Bradshaw	Manila
Castine	U S gunboat	1177	8	2199	Comdr C G Bowman	Shanghai
Concord	U S gunboat	1710	6	3405	Comdr H G O Colby	Manila
Don Juan de Austria	U S gunboat	1159	—	—	Comdr T C McLean	Canton
General Alava	U S gunboat	1800	—	—	Lieut Comdr C E Fox	Manila
Helena	U S gunboat	1392	8	1988	Comdr E K Moore	Taku
Manila	U S gunboat	1900	2	750	Comdr T H Stevens	Manila
Monadnock	U S monitor	3990	6	3000	Capt E T Strong	Manila
Monocacy	U S gunboat	1370	6	850	Comdr F M Wise	Taku
Monterey	U S monitor	4084	4	5244	Comdr G W Pigman	Hongkong
Newark	U S cruiser	4098	—	—	Capt B H McCalla	Nagasaki
New Orleans	U S cruiser	4140	—	—	Lieut Comdr J T Smith	Manila
Oregon	U S 1st class battleship	10288	16	11111	Capt G F F Wilde	Nagasaki
Petrel	U S gunboat	892	4	1035	Comdr C C Cornwel	Manila
Princeton	U S gunboat	1000	6	800	Comdr Harry Knox	Shanghai
Wheeling	U S gunboat	1000	6	1081	Comdr W T Burwel	Taku
Yorktown	U S gunboat	1710	6	1801	Comdr E D Taussig	Iloilo
Yosemito	U S cruiser	6179	10	3800	Capt S Schroeder	Guam
Zafiro	U S despatch vessel	2600	—	—	Naval Cadet L A Cotter	Taku

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Sheikh, 2128 tons, Captain C Jones, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The s s Arolus 1844 tons, Captain W Kirkwood will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

The s s Skidley 2021 tons, Captain F B Caulson, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The s s Ileaface, 372 tons, Captain F Molony, sailed yesterday for Colombo via Mangalore with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

The s s Croydon, 2,410 tons, Captain W Butler, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Rangoon, 2(th August, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Ellora 1491 tons, Captain Archdeacon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 3rd September with a cargo of rice and timber and 78 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Amra, 170 tons, Captain W Pigott's arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, 15th inst, with a general cargo and Sergt J McHale and 258 deck passengers.

The Wilson Line s s Clio, 1,777 tons, Captain G F Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbro via Hull, with a general cargo and one passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J Skinner, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut W A Blake, Lieut S M Bruce, Hospital Assistant Sadiek Aron, Mr Aron, Mr Worath, Mr C H G Weathals and 316 deck

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—September 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent.
B	Clio	1777	Johnson	Hull		F M & Co
C	Mozaffari	1440	Baker	R S Ports	19 9	B & P S N Co
K	Ileaface	372	Maloney	Colombo	18 9	V Ebram
M	Zaida	288		Repairing		M M & Co
O	Afghan	1439	Tenlon	Zanzibar		H C Joosub
Q	Ailsawald	1861	Bovey	P Gulf	19 9	W & A G & Co
R	Æolus	1845	Kirkwood		19 9	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
Kaveri	553	Ahamed	Bhownagar	18 9	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
1	Rasmora	2161	Moore	Calcutta	22 9	M M & Co
4	Croydon	2410	Butler		22 9	M M & Co
5	Chusan	4000	Bennett	China	28 9	P & O S N Co
6	Sydney	3464	Aubert	Yokohama	20 9	M M & Co
9	C of Edinburgh	3060	Slater	Singapore		F Forbes & Co
10	Aston Hall	2223	McFee	Karachee	21 0	K Nixon & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Parfitt	London	22 9	P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	22 9	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
Pachumba	545	Skinner	Karachi	18 9	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Agent
Oolobaria	3420	Gray	Rangoon	M M & Co
Pemba	1536 tons gross			M M & Co

P. & O. Co.'s DOCK.

Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Agent
Coromandel	2887	Vibert	Repairing	P & O Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
18	Chusan s	Bennett	Shanghai, Aug 28
	Sydney s	Aubert	Mauritius, Sept 2
	Clio s	Johnson	Middlesbro, Aug 14
	Amra s	Pigott	Karachi, Sept 15
	Ellora s	Archdeacon	Rangoon, Sept 3

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Byculla s	Kedslie	Akyab
	Pachumba s	Skinner	Karachi
	Ileafæe s	Molony	Colombo

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Æolus, Kirkwood, for Rangoon
" Sheikh, Jones, for Calcutta
" Skidby, Coulson, for Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Clio, for Hull, Karachi, &c
" Chusan, for China, &c.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 19th September.

1. There will be Route Marching and Manœuvres on Thursday the 20th instant, starting from the Riding School at 7 a.m. punctually.

Dress:—Marching Order.

G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th September.

E (Cyclist) Company—The Company will take part in a Route March and Manœuvres with the Bombay Light Horse to-morrow (Thursday) the 20th instant, Fort Members will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 6-15 a.m. and Byculla Members outside the Byculla Club at 6-40 a.m.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company:—No 4858 Volunteer J E Wilson.

By Order,
R. W. L. DUNLOP, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th September.

1. The following drills will take place to-morrow:—

No 1 Company, Town Hall Compound, at 6-45 a.m., Laying only.

No 2 Company, Nesbit Road Head Quarters, at 8-45 p.m., 40 pr R M L Gun drill and Laying.

2. There will be a Lecture by the Adjutant at the Club at 6-45 p.m., to-day.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

Sore Throat
"You cannot do better than gargle with 'Condy's Fluid.'"
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
(The Eminent Throat Specialist)
Gargle with CONDY'S FLUID
CONDY & MITCHELL, London, England, are the only Makers.
"CONDY'S FLUID" can be purchased of all Chemists and Stores. Beware of imitation.

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE editor of the American "Bookman" has received the following letter from "One Who would Know":—Dear Sir,—Would you kindly let me know if Rudyard Kipling wrote 'David Harum'? I think he did, as one recognises his writing throughout the book. It was never written by any American, 'Wescot' or other, but by some one who hates the Americans and their ways. Besides, it was reported Kipling was writing a book about the people of Vermont. Where is it? Is 'David Harum' not it? He simply changed the scene to New York." . . . . In reply the editor says: "No; Mr. Kipling did not write 'David Harum.' That theory was first promulgated by a wicked Western humourist who must have been equally surprised and delighted when he found that it was taken up seriously in the East by the sort of persons who belong to Browning Clubs and Stetsonian Sisterhoods. These people will never find out that it was a joke, because if they knew a joke when they saw it, they would not belong to Browning Clubs and Stetsonian Sisterhoods. But it really *was* a joke, and David Harum was really written by Wescot,' whose name, by the way, is more usually written Westcott."

We have the following mournful wail from "W" in the *Academy*—"The other day I was talking with a literary friend—we are both young—about things in general; and, suddenly, without foreseeing it, we left like greybeards when we looked back—how far do you think? Ten and twelve years. We amazed each other by the unanimity with which we perceived that a certain fog and listlessness has crept over the literary world since the last eighties Just think of what was doing then, The "National Observer" may not fill in the memory quite the place that it filled in the eyes of its handful of purchasers; but what a bliss it struck upon the week . . . . How we shouted, and wrote each other notes about Mrs Meynell's Rejection and Mr. Kenneth Grahame's Orion and Kipling's "Tomlinson" and the trail of Henley over all. How we enjoyed the you shalls, and the discomfiture of Brixton. Then the *Yellow Book* it is correct to laugh at it now but it was a sign of life, a nursery of talent, and we all pricked up our ears when it struck the quarter. These were not the only stars that twinkled. Under Mr. Frank Harris the Saturday Review was a habitation of dragons. Mr. Hutton's mellow thunder still rolled in the Spectator. Mr Bernard Shaw digressed in the Star The Daily Chronicle was newly literary. Mr Kipling was still only a literary man. Stevenson was alive. The cult of Omar had not tired us. All this was a little while ago. And now Well I read this sentence in my morning paper the other day: Perhaps we are entering upon the period which many lovers of literature have desired, when, for ten years at a stretch, no books will be written, and we shall have time to read again the supreme works of noble and more deliberate day's I accept the sign, but not the prediction.

"I wish to inform editors, publishers, and all others whom it may concern, that my price for best prose will be raised three-half-pence the pound on September 1 next, and that a considerable further advance may be expected during the course of the winter. Those who have warehouse space at their disposal will effect a considerable saving by sending in their orders now. I have made no actual advance in poetry at present, but I have completely abolished the 'long pull,' and, after this date, no set of verse supplied from my factory will run to more than two-thirds of the gallery-slip. It is expected that if the winter is particularly severe, prices for poetry will be increased one shilling the dress length before February. I am sorry to have to say this, and I know it will cause a good deal of misery; but we are all the slaves of economic laws, myself included."

Messrs. Methuen announce that they have taken over the publication of Mr. W. W. Jacob's two very popular books, Many Cargoes and Sea Urchions Both these books have been hitherto published by Messrs. Lawrence & Bullen. They will be published in the same form and at the same price, *i.e*, 3s. 6d.

Probably the most interesting book of the autumn will be two volumes of memoirs by a reigning Sovereign, whose identity is not to be made known yet. However, the knowledge will be free to all when the first number of the Monthly Review appears since it will contain a chapter from the memoirs.

Many people would say that Mr. Quiller-Couch is, after Mr Kipling, our best short story teller. His particular admirers might put him first; but, anyhow he is strong in the short story. So it is worth while knowing that we are to get from him a new volume of these under the title Old Fires and Profitable Ghosts. The stories which Messrs. Cassell promise deal with the spiritual world or the spiritual side of things,

---

Mr. Henry James is to give us another volume in the style of his Portraits of Places, It is an account of A Little Tour in France, and is written in quite a personal vein. The novelist wanders up and down Touraine visits the historical castles of that delightful country, and then records his impressions. With these will go a series of original drawings by Mr. Joseph Penhell, and altogether Mr. Heinemann should here have a likely book.

The Authentic Edition! Such is to be the name—and one readily sees the point intended in it—of the new edition of Dickens which his original publishers are to issue. The edition, as Messrs. Chapman now announce it, will be in twenty-one volumes, at the price of five shillings a volume. A feature of it will be a complete gallery of the draiwngs made for Dickens by Hablot K. Browne Cruikshank, and his other artists. Each volume will have for frontispiece a popular illustration reporduced in colours.

We learn from the Oxford University Press the noteworthy news that they are about to issue a two-version edition of the Bible. The great thing about it is that the Authorised and Revised versions are combined in a single volume of moderate size. The Authorised version forms the text, and the differences of the Revised version are printed in the margins. By the use of an explanatory key both texts can thus be read from the same page. Dr. Ellicott tells in a preface that the volume owes its origin to a suggestion by Mr. Alfred F. Buxton.

M. Tchertkoff has just received from Count Tolstoy the manuscript of his new work. The Slavery of Our Times. This is an inquiry into the results of modern industrialism, and has engaged Tolstoy's attention for some months. It will be translated by Mr. Aylmer Maude, and published at a shilling by the Free Age Press, probably during October. Tolstoy informs us in an introduction that The Slavery of Our Times is a further and fuller expression of the thoughts and feelings which he expressed ten years ago in his book, What Must We Do Then? His conclusions are the same; here are new considerations leading to them.

The fundamental idea of both books, it should be said, is the negation of coercion—a cardinal principle of Tolstoyism. But let Tolstoy speak for himself:—This negation I learnt and understood from the Gospel, where it is expressed most clearly in the words Ye have heard it said, An eye for an eye . . . i.e., You were taught to use coercion against coercion but my teaching is, Offer your other cheek to the smiter; i. e. suffer violence, but do not commit it. I know that these great words, owing to the carelessly-perverted and uniform interpretation of both Liberals and Church, will be for the majority of so-called educated people a reason for not reading this work, or for a biassed attitude towards it. And yet, nevertheless I place these words at the beginning of my book.

Pofessor Ramsay, the joint discoverer of argon, is to contribute a work to Mr. Dent's excellent series of Primers. It is a history of modern chemistry, and will be in two volumes, one being devoted to the theory of the subject, the other to its practice. A later Primer will be a manual of international law, from the pen of an Oxford man, Mr. F. C. Smith. Those who hold that serious literature is still read, even by the man in the street, will be glad to know that several of Mr. Dent's Primers have already sold more than 5,000 copies. One, indeed, has doubled that.

An intimate sketch of General Louis Botha is given in a book that Mr. Heinemann will publish on Monday. It is entitled, Why Kruger made War; or Behind the Scenes, and is by Mr. John A. Buttery. who was connected with a Johannesburg newspaper. He says that Botha probably wields more influence among the burghers than Kruger himself, Botha's personal gallantry and tireless devotion, his fortitude and splendid strategy, made him, we learn, the darling of the laagers. I never met a man, adds Mr. Buttery, with a sweeter temper, or a more modest mien. He reminded me of an old British yeoman-farmer, chivalrous and simple-hearted. There are many such personal touches in the volume.

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We give A Bonus Prize of £50 independent of all others to the person who sends in the list gotten up in the best and handsomest manner. Our Committee will decide and award prizes daily, but the special £50 prize will be awarded in March 1901. Any birds name found in the dictionaries accepted.

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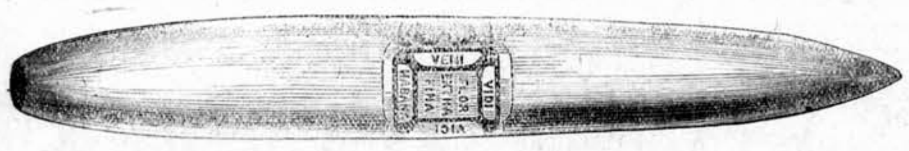

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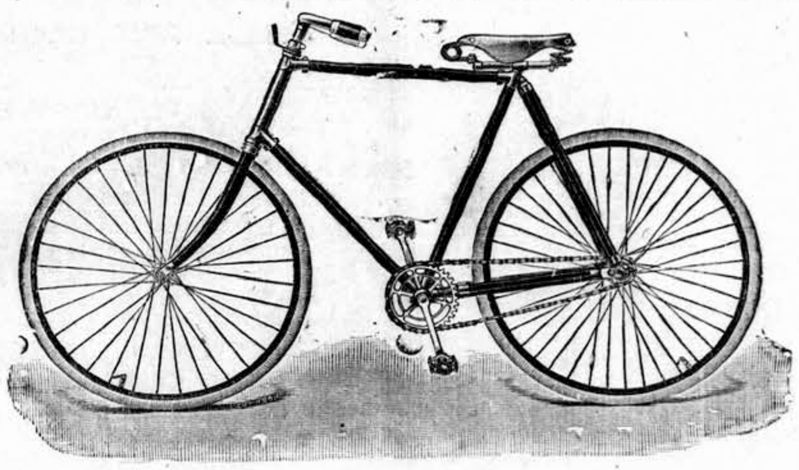

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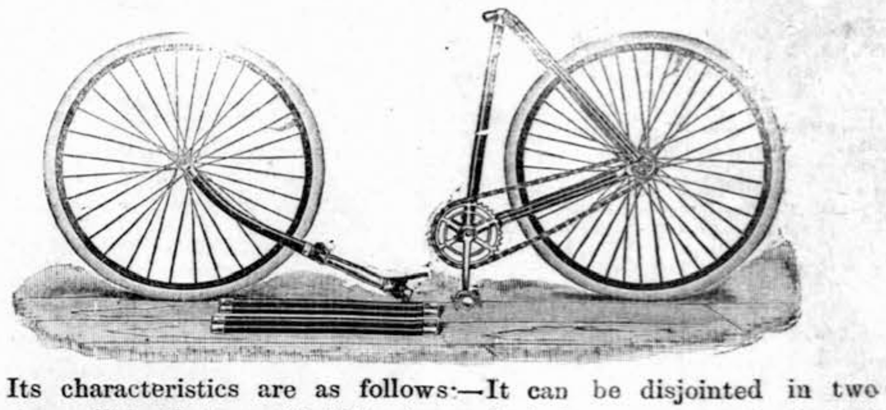

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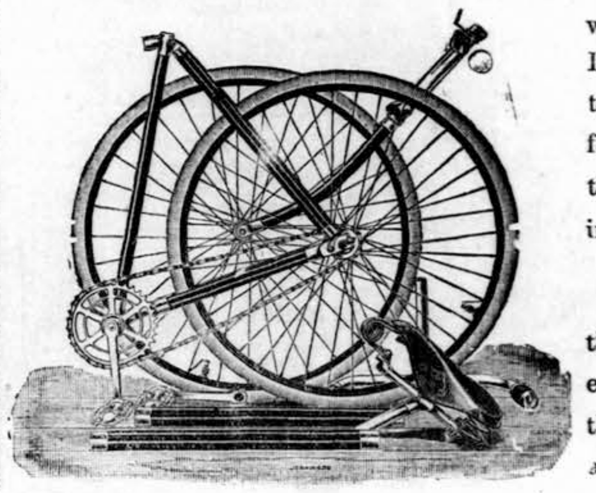

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There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

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We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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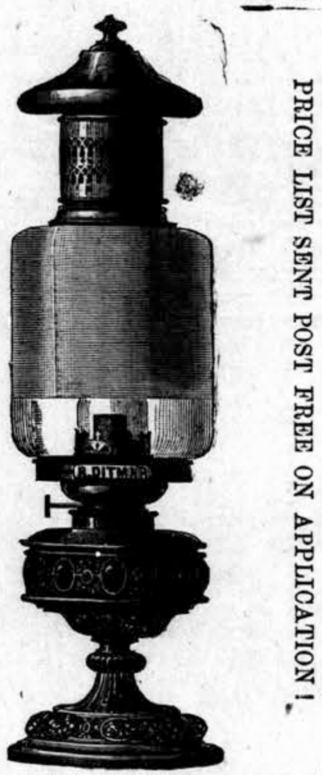

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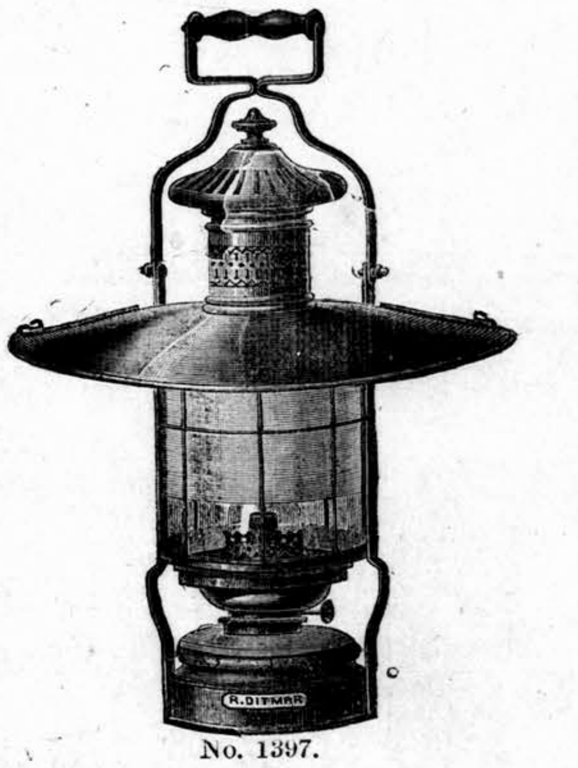

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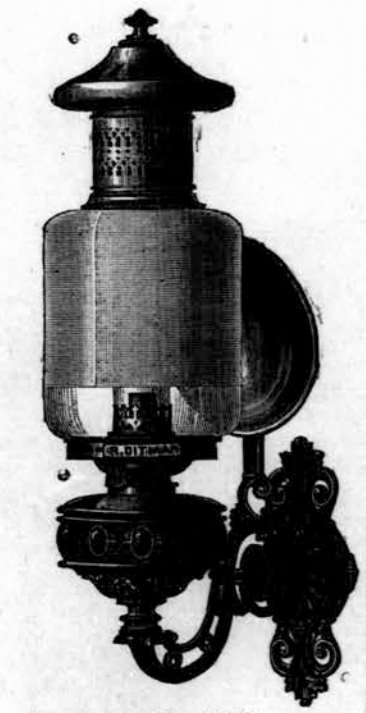

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